THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,565—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
10th Feb.	CHINA	9000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	9000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	†ARCADIA	7000		
23rd "	PERSIA	5000		
30th "	MARMORA	10500		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	9000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by S.s. ...	Rs.528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1913
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Jan.	18 "	13 Mar.	
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 "	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 "	13 "	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	5419	27 "	.....	6 Apl	
City of Birmingham	7600	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	19 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June *	
City of Lahore	6375	26 May	16 June	9 July *	
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	20 July †	
City of Manchester	5591	8 June	2 July	23 July	
City of York	7800	15 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Sparta	5415	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6675	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7630	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave rate.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	26 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Sparta	5415	5 Oct.		29 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
City of Corinth	5442	23 "	Marseilles30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	31 "	Naples.... 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Nov.	Marseilles15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Lahore	6675	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6975	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles. 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES'	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	891	459	648
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	459	809
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency. KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	—	2184	Mon. 12th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.
Kola		1205	Thurs. 15th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	...	2184	Friday 16th Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 14th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Pundua" 3305 tons on or about 10th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Java, straits settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

10th February, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb. 1912
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Obersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Obersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cilunak	21st Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,038*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER. LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Aden	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama.
Fuket	Saigon	Kobe
Rhejang (Perak F. M. S.)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34, JOHN GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Lyons	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 207, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

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BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18¼ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use. Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows :—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m	containing	0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs.	8 8
	1 1-2 cc m	"	0, 6 Salvarsan	"	10 12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m	"	0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	"	10 4
	1 cc m	"	0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	"	10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case				"	4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"JOHA" and Salvarsan are injected in our premises.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcorpulency. The Superfluous fat is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE. RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th February, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one share No. 425, of THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd., standing in the name of the undersigned is LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID and notice of the same is also given to the said Company. The public is therefore, hereby warned nos to deal with that share in any way.

BHIMJI JAIRAJ MAKANJI.

Bombay, 8th February, 1912.

NOTICE.

AS NO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC can proceed along Clerk Road, between Jacob's Circle and the B. B. & C. I. Line, in consequence of the construction of an overbridge being now in progress, the Public going to the Mahalukshmi Races from the direction of Jacob's Circle and the Roads running into it are advised to proceed via Haines and Junction Roads (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 9th February, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
Nos. 99 and 106 of 1910.

Re WAGHJI MULJI (Dead), PURSHOTUM LALJI; DHURAMSI LALJI; ANANDJI LALJI; TRIOUMDAS PURSHOTUM; LUXMIDAS WAGHJI and EBJI BHIMJI; Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd April, 1912, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.—Dated this 7th day of February, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 9th February, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOHANJI TOPAN MUCCADAM, late of Bombay, Cutchi Lohana Hindu deceased.

PARVATIBAI widow of GANGJI MOHANJI, deceased, son of the said MOHANJI TOPAN, of Bombay, Cutchi Lohana Hindu, residing at Vad Gadi outside the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twelve and in the second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 6th day of February, 1912.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon, of the 3rd March, 1912, for the SUPPLY of Oils, from 1st April 1912 to 31st March, 1913.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particular can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

J. WILSON,
Offg. Store Keeper,
B. N. W. Railway.

Samastipur, the 2nd February, 1912.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MIRZA MAHOMED JAFFER KHAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
MATHA KALIANJI, late of Bombay, Kapol Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker.
SALAYBHAI ABDOOLABHAI, late of Bombay, Dawoodi Bohora Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM BROUGH-SIMPSON, late of Barsi Deputy Chief Engineer and Agent, Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, European, Inhabitant.
THOMAS HENRY ROCHFORD, Assistant Auditor and Accountant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, late of Jhansi European Inhabitant.
HAJI KASSAM NOOR MAHOMED, late of Bombay, HALAI Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM PITT, late of Lonavla, European Inhabitant, in the employ of Messrs. Pauling and Company, Limited, Contractors.
MARIA THEREZA MIRANDA, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant, a widow.
EDGAR STEWERT, late Guard, North Western Railway, Sibi European.
HENRY EBENEZER JACOB, late of North Hill House Winchester, in the county of Hants, a retired Major General of the Bombay Staff Corps, European.

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the second day of Feb, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Mattea, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.		Hours occupied on journey. H. M.
Bombay ...	Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...	Dep. 7-55 a.m	
Peshawar...	Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....	Arr. 8-20 a.m	
Bombay to Delhi	...	...	...	27 30
,, Meerut	...	...	...	29 5
,, Saharanpur	...	...	...	30 59
,, Umballa	...	...	...	32 24
,, Bareilly	...	...	...	33 35
,, Bhatinda	...	...	...	33 21
,, Ludhiana	...	...	...	34 51
,, Ferozepore	...	...	...	34 58
,, Lahore	...	...	...	36 50
,, Rathgodam	...	...	...	37 30
,, Amritsar	...	...	...	37 59
,, Rawalpindi	...	...	...	44 31
,, Peshawar	...	...	...	48 55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOXING.

IN AID OF
UNION JACK CLUB.
Under distinguished patronage
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
FEBRUARY, 13th 9-30 P. M.

MIDDLE WEIGHT
CHAMPIONSHIP
WESTERN INDIA.

Several other
FIRST CLASS CONTESTS.

EXHIBITION WRESTLING.

Book your seat early at
JOHN ROBERTS LTD.,
75, HORNBY ROAD.
Reserved Seats.—Rs. 10, 5, 3 & 2.

AT
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

ON FRIDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1912,
at 6-30 P. M.
WILL BE HELD A
SERVICE OF SACRED MUSIC.
THE CHOIR
Kindly assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay.
WILL RENDER
CARL MARIA VON WEBER'S
"JUBILEE CANTATA"
FOR SOLO VOICES, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.
By kind Permission of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.
SOLOISTS—Mrs. HALLIWELL (Miss CLARA PROCTER.)
Mrs. PARRY. Miss RUSSELL,
Mr. F. E. DUNN.
Mr. EDWIN GELLETT.
CHORUS OF 40 VOICES.
ORGANIST.....MR. SEYMOUR DOVE
CONDUCTOR.....MR. EDWARD BEHR.

During the Singing of the Hymn (The Old Hundreth) a Silver Collection will be made for the benefit of the Organ Completion Fund.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1911-12.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of about 21 days, between SATURDAY, 9th December, 1911, and SATURDAY, 30th March, 1912, inclusive, viz :—

EXTRA MEETINGS, 16 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates :—

(Whole Season, 9th December, 1911 to 30th March, 1912, inclusive.)

A
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 60 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 65 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Lawn.

(Bombay Races only 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 24th February, 1912.)

B
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

NOTICE.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 2, Morland Road, Byculla.

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0	Gentleman	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn	1 0

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Lawn free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8	Gentleman... ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 5th February, 1912.

"SELF CURE NO FICTION" MC "SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures all discharges (either sex) superseding injections.
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSED TO-NIGHT, at 8 p.m. Apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse Show,
Staff Quarters,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

EDWARDES THEATRE
KALBADEVI ROAD,
OPPOSITE CHINOY BROS.
TELEPHONE No. 2109.

TO-NIGHT,
"THE ROSE AND THE DAGGER"
THE MOST THRILLING DRAMA
Yet PRESENTED to the PUBLIC,
BEAUTIFULLY STAGED
AND
acted with wonderful realism.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY,
5 P. M.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE,
ON
SATURDAY.
Half Price to all Parts.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE
BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.
An unique film picture giving the Story of the famous battle in stirring Scenes.
A PICTURE that should be seen by every Britisher.
ALSO
OUR USUAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.
SPECIAL MATINEES.
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW, at 5 o'clock.
All the Royal Pictures at Bombay Delhi and Calcutta.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY situate at Hains Road, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, attorneys for the vendors Messrs. Kessawji Heerji Bhojraj and Rattonsey Heerji Bhojraj and Nanji Heerji Bhojraj (administrator of the late Heerji Bhojraj the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Rambhan Ghamaji Rookharay the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 28th day of April, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 11th day of February, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Puras Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 938 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hains Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. D-1363(3); and New Survey No. 5-3499 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 4363, 4365 and 4366 and Street No. 190-198-1-2-3 and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by a passage; on or towards the west by the properties of Shakharam Hariba Jadav and Shivlal Motilal on or towards the north by the property of Dadaji Bhanji; and on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Rawji Bhopker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors for the administrator of the mortgagee at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE of MACHINERY, PLANTS and STORES of the Gujrat Candle Factory and Asbestos Work, Co., at Jubilee Baug, Tardeo, Bombay.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator, appointed in the matter of the Gujrat Candle Factory and Asbestos Co., Ltd., and pursuant to the judge's order dated the 3rd day of February, 1912, and in the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the Factory Premises, at Jubilee Baug, Tardeo, out of Fort Bombay, the machinery, plants, engine, implements, tools, dyes, oil goods, chemicals, shuttles and all other assets and property belonging to the said Gujrat Candle Factory or lying at the factory premises.

Catalogues containing detailed list and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator, or from the undersigned.

SALE OF LEOPOLD MILLS MACHINERY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, all machinery and accessories of the Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., including steam engines, steam boilers unless previously sold by private treaty.

The Public Auction will be held on the above Mills premises, at Hains Road, Mahaluxmi, on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the aforesaid, Auctioneers, 21, Meadow Street, Fort.

By Order Greaves, Cotton and Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They see the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 3-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROES & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—"SOONOO COTTAGE," at Andehri, Marabanabad, with upper storey, well, tap and Stable. Apply box No. 795, care of this Paper.

WANTED, for British Central Africa, a competent SHIPPING CLERK, able to use the type writer. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 555, care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1388.

APPLICATIONS from CANVASSERS and AGENTS, are invited by an Office, doing sound Life business only, State experience and terms to Box No. 755, care of this Paper.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummam Street Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chanekia, No. 6.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '90 to '92 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2593, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Box No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimals—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES :—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing ?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationary, etc.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.
THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED, 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 85),000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed on 2 pc cents. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MIDWIFE and NURSE for Murud Hospital. Pay from ro 25 to 40 per mensem according to qualifications, with free quarters. Apply to the Undersigned with testimonials.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 6th February, 1912.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
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HEAD OFFICE : ..... NORWICH.
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BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases
10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
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A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay horse aged quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in saddle.
1 English built varnished coloured four wheeled dogcart fit for showing animals and for district purpose.
1 set of brown leather E. B. pair harness.
1 new solid motor tyre and one roll carriage tyre.
1 ralli cart, built by "Simpson, Madras," and recently done up with new rubber tyres complete with lamps, foot rest and rubber mat in perfect order fit for a horse about 14-2.
1 very beautiful and fast C.B. horse, 5 years, believed sound, lately offered Rs. 900, goes well in harness.
1 rubber-tyred victoria with a bay horse and harness.
1 handsome strong gig with a bay waler horse.
The property of the late Mr. J. H. Symington—
1 glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, No. 25 next to the R. A. Officers Mess, (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, bentwood drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, cabinet, table ornament, pictures, table, ball and wall lamps, wall clocks, one cottage piano, iron safe, single bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing tables, one double barrel 16 bore hammergun in leatherose one single barrel 16 bore hammergun, one lot cartridges, copper utensils, Chinamatting, gardenpots, one bay waler horse, and one rubber tyred English built round-shaped gig by R. Disturnal and Co., Wednesbury, Staffordshire D. &c., &c.

The property of Capt. Hayes Sadler Adjutant, R. G. A. and others.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

One bay Australian horse very fast, absolutely sound goes well in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Parel Road, Chinchpogly.

Under instructions from Mr. Sooleman Cassam Haji Mitha, the mortgagee of the undermentioned properties, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the date and at the time given below the following pieces of land buildings, hereditaments and premises described below :—

Lot No. III.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land on ground situate on the east side of Parel Road, Chinchpooglee, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the two bungalows or buildings, stables, kitchens, standing thereon, and which said piece of land containing by admeasurement 2320 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less and is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New Survey No. 1-3619, by the Municipality under : Ward E. No. 7484 (2) and (3), and Street Nos. 91 A and B, and is bounded on or towards the east by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the west by the Parel Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the late Sir Tharia Topan and now of Saiwarm Gopal Vaidya, and on or towards the south, formerly by the property belonging to the late Sir Tharia Topan and now of Dharamseybhoy Jewraj and Allarakhia Jewraj, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lady Janbai.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Bandora Hill Road, Lonowli, Jackeria Musjid Street, Don Tar Second Row and Khadak.

Suit No. 94 of 1910.

Bai Hafoobai vs. Haji Mahomed Madni and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Mohamed Madni, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the consent decree dated the 27th January, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties, on the respective dates hereunder mentioned :—

Lot No. 1—On WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (inclusive of the premises next hereinafter described,) 1,907 square yards or thereabouts, and portions whereof are Registered by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 310, Sub No. 2, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 4, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 2, together with the bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandra, under No. 80, all which premises are situate at and on the south of the Bandora, Public Road, called the Hill Road, leading to Mount Mary, in the Registration Sub-District of Thana of Bandra District, and are bounded according to Old Deed, on or towards the east by the property of Fakirji Rutonji, on or towards the west partly by the property of Borah Ebrahimji and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, on or towards the north by the Public Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south partly by the respective properties of Koomeen Andral Kudrel Mudled, Paskoal Kurd Roas and Wastoor Kudoos, and partly by a passage and the premises hereinafter next described.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (inclusive of the premises lastly hereinbefore described), 1,907 sq. yds. or thereabouts, situate on the north side of the Varolla Road, in Bandora, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, District Thana, assessed by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 310, Sub No. 2, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 1, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 4, Survey No. 192, Sub No. 2, and by the Municipality, under No. 87, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by a partition of the property of Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale on the south by the Varola Road, and on the north by a portion of the premises immediately above described, all which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

Lot No. II.—On WEDNESDAY, the 6th March 1912. at 4-30 p.m., at Auctioneers Room, 22, Apollo Street.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Monzy Toongalee Turf Mowal, in the District of Poona, part of Survey No. 2 and No. 14 containing by admeasurement sq. yds. or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the Public Road to Poona, on or towards the South by the Private Road, on the west by the Plot No. 1, and on or towards the east by the Plot No. 3 and 15, together with the messuages and buildings standing on the said land, assessed by the Municipality of Lonowli, under No. B 101, and which are in the occupation of tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Monzy Toongalee Turf Mowal, in the District of Poona, in the Sub-district of Mowal, part of Survey No. 86, containing by admeasurement 2003 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the north by the road from Bombay to Poona, on or towards the west by the property formerly of the Hon'ble Mr. Telang, on or towards the east by Plot No. 2, and on or towards the south by part of plot No. 14.

Lot No. III.—Property at Jackeria Musjid Street; on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March 1912, at 4 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jackeria Musjid Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension Tax under No. 271, 271, 271, New No.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

1872, 1890, 1891, Old Survey No. 2587, 1586, 2587, New Survey No. 2937, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2141, and Street Nos. 385, 387, and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the west by the Jackeria Musjid Street aforesaid, on or towards the east by the Butcher Mosque, on or towards the north by the property of Haji Adam Ismail, and on or towards the south by the property of Awabai, widow of Haji Esmail Haji. Noor Mahomed, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now occupied by tenants.

Lot No. IV.—On WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, 1912, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in Don Tar Row, now called Jackeria Musjid Street, assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment formerly under No. 139, and now under Ward No. 2140, Street No. 381, 383 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 271, 271, 271 Collector's New Nos. 1872, 1890, 1891 and New Survey No. 2937, Old Survey No. 2586-87, and containing by admeasurement seventy-four feet in length and nineteen feet and three inches on the east side and nineteen feet on the west side in breath, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Fatmabai, daughter of Memon Haji Esmail bin Haji Noor Mahomed, and on or towards the south by the house of Haji Esmail and which were formerly and now in the occupation of tenants.

Lot No. V.—On WEDNESDAY, the 20th March 1912, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate at a place called a Don Tar Second Road or Jackeria Musjid Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-seven square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1432, 1461, 1482, and 1482, but now under Nos. 1432, 1482, New No. 7178, Old Survey No. 2569 and 2599, New Survey No. 2923, and bounded according to old deed as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the Public Road called Don Tar Third Row, or Jackeria Musjid Street, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Don Tar Second Row or Jackeria Musjid Street, on or towards the north by the property of the firm of Fazal Mohomed Esab and Co., and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Ebrahim Cadoo and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 1817, 1818, 2129 (2), Street No. 194 and 309 and are in the occupation of tenants.

Lot No. 6.—On WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at a place called Don Tar Second Row or Jackeria Musjid Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 271, and New No. 1887, Old Survey No. 2585 New Survey No. 2938 bounded according to the old deed as follows—That is to say on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage on or towards the west by the aforesaid Don Tar Second Row or Jackeria Musjid Street, on or towards the north by the house of Haji Ebrahim Cadoo, and on or towards the south by the house of Haji Esmail Noor Mohomed, and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward D. No. 2142 Street No. 389, 391, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

Lot No. 7.—On WEDNESDAY the 3rd April 1912, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fassandsri land or ground with the messuage tenement, dwelling-houses and premises, built and standing thereon situate at Kundak leading to the 3rd Passage of Don Tar Row in Memon Wada Street, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-five feet in length and forty-five feet in breadth, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the Public Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the property of Ebrahim Cadoo on or towards the north by the property of Mohomed Hoosein, and on or towards the south by the property of Hoosein Mahomed Ebrahim, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward B. No. 1829 Street No. 240—48, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Receiver's Attorneys Messrs. Payne, and Co., at their Office, at 18, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th March next, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Pabaney House," on ground floor, opposite the Cooperage, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, cabinet, table ornament, pictures, wall clocks, one cottage piano by Wilkelmon Weig, drawing-room suits, sideboard, dumbwaiter, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing table, one rubber tyred victoria, one waler horse and one set single harness, etc., the property of D. M. Inglis, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1912.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over **100** years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Under the direct and immediate patronage of H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

ONLY EIGHT DAYS REMAINING

Admission only 4 ANNAS.

IN THE GREAT STADIUM.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

SONG AND DANCE:

The most cheerful place of amusement in Bombay.

Special Gala Theatrical Performance.

OLD ENGLISH FAIRY TALES.

DANCING

in the Reserved Enclosure for ladies and gentlemen.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 9-45 p. m.

LAST AND FINAL COLOSSAL FIREWORK.

Two large displays in one Special Set Pieces.

The Taj Mahal at Agra—The Civic Arms of Bombay.

Both scenes will present an unparallelled blaze of colour, depicting, in startling lines of livid light, the out-lines of the wonderful building and of the Arms of the City you live in.

Tourbillions, Shells, Rockets, Artistic Devices, Etc., Etc.

Do not miss this last and most wonderful display, MONDAY, 12TH FEB. 1912.

SPECIAL NEWSPAPER DAY.

See posters for full details of attractions.

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 1912.

GREAT MOTOR CARNIVAL AND GYMKHANA.

TortoiseRaces, Bending Races, Police Toap Race, Etc., Etc.

Ask for the special programme and entry forms.

SATURDAY, 17TH FEB. 1912.

THE CLOSING DAY.

The last will be the greatest day of all

MERRY ENGLAND and SPECIAL GALA COTTON CARNIVAL.

Particulars in full later. Keep your engagement list free without fail on this date.

It will be the last and greatest day of all. Watch this space carefully.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 9.

Thunderstorms have continued in Orissa, the Central Provinces and the Deccan and have extended over Chota Nagpur, Deltaic Bengal, the east of Central India and the Simla and Mussoorie Hills. The chief amounts are :—Saugor Island, Ranchi and Rajpur, one and a half inches ; Pendra and Jagdalpur, three quarters : Nizamabad, two inches. The weather remains unsettled in north-east and Central India. The forecast shows that thunderstorms are probable in the northern half of the Peninsula and north-east India and are possible in the Kumaon Hills.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is normal in the south-eastern districts and excess elsewhere ; the minimum is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind. Maximum temperature is in at most stations ; the minimum is above normal in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in south Gujarat and West Central India and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess ; night temperature is also above normal in Gujarat and West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division ; Akola has had 0·19", Amraoti 0·28", Nagpur 0·54", Raipur 1·40 and Chanda 0·58. Skies are lightly clouded in the northern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division ; the minimum is in excess over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north Konkan. Night temperature is above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division ; Sholapur has had 0·21," Bijapur 0·30," and Nizamabad 1·95. Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Widespread and moderate to fairly heavy rain has fallen in souther half of the Central Provinces and in the adjacent parts of Hyderabad ; rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Decan. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the south Central Provinces and the north of the Peninsula. An are a of slightly low pressure has appeared over Gujarat.

Some showers may occur in Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad and of the Bombay Decan. A few dustestorms are possible in Gujarat and West Central India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 9th February, was 29·991 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature corrsction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Press Association states that Mr. Bottomley lodged with the Official Receiver on Jan. 25, a scheme for the satisfaction of his debts in full.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HABDA—February 9, at Dadar Dye Works, Shapurji Nanabhai Harda, Engineer, eldest son of late Nanabhoy Hormusji harda and father-in-law of Jehangir Byramji Madraswalla, died at Dadar last night. Funeral at 2 p.m.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—Jan. 18, at Fernhurst Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. D. R. Barton, of a son.

CROWFOOT—Jan. 16, at Maison Argiris, Giza, Cairo Egypt, the wife of J. W. Crowfoot, Esq., inspector Education Department, of a daughter.

MOSS—Dec. 29, at Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of E. G. C. Moss, Esq., of a son.

MOFERRAN—Jan. 19, at the Chantry, Ipswich, the wife of Capt. E. M. G. MoFerran, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—FARQUHAR—Jan. 16, at the Parish Church, Reigate, Lieut.-Col. Thomas St. Clair Davidson, D. S. O., to Flora Isabella, daughter of the late James Farquhar.

HAMMOND—GRAHAM—Jan. 17, at the Oratory, Brompton, Col Thomas Hammond, late Bedfordshire Regt., to Mary Graham, daughter of the late Charles Thurburn.

SLATER—LLOYD—Jan. 17, in Lichfield Cathedral, the Rev. Edward T. Slater to Alice Maria, daughter of Francis Henry Lloyd, Esq., J. P.

SYMES-THOMPSON—CHURCHILL—Jan 18th, at the Guard's Chapel: Wellington Barracks, Capt. Cholmeley Symes-Thompson, Grenadier Guards, to Grace Edith Gordon, daughter of Mr. Charles Churchill.

DEATHS.

BIGGE—Jan 17, at Eastbourne, Ellen Fanny Bigge, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. T. E. Bigge, aged 89.

HOPTON—Jan 19th, at Homend, Herefordshire, Lieut.-Gen Sir Edward Hopton, K. C. B.

MILLS—Jan 18, at Milverton, Somerset, Ellen Souisa, widow of the late Rev. H. R. Twyford, Wills, rector of Hales, somerset, Aged 77.

PARKER—Jan 13, at Tottenhall, Letchworth, Herts, Michael Connal Parker, late of Singapore and Zanzibar, East Affica, son and last survivor of the family of the late Dr. Wm. Parker, of Nig-Po, China

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor returns from Ahmedabad.
Bombay 8th Extra Meeting.
Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30 ; 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
Exhibition : Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Maxim : "The man who comes straight home from the office is the man who comes home straight."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "China" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-day.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The annual thanksgiving Mass of the Bandra Catholic Railway Travellers' Association will be celebrated to-morrow at the Church of Our Lady of Mount, Bandra Hill, at 10-30 a.m.

RESIDENCIES FOR POOR PARSEES.—At the Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Albless Charitable Dispensary under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for erecting residencies for poor Parsees. Total number of patients treated during the month of January was 649 of which there were 41 males, 288 females, and 320 children.

FATAL ACCIDENT—DIWALI bai, (35), a Hindu woman residing in Cboria, was performing her "Punja," on Thursday night, when accidentally her clothes caught fire and she was seriously injured. The was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to the injuries yesterday morning.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—We understand that Her Excellency Lady Clarke has kindly consented to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building for the above named institution at 5 p.m., (S.T.) on Tuesday the 12th March next. The school has been in existence for the last nine years during which period it has done most excellent work. It is situated at present in a hired house in Khetwadi Back Road, 13th Lane.

STEEL ACCIDENT.—A hack victoria was passing along Gorripdeo road on Thursday night. Mr. Bourne, of the Bombay Port Trust was a passenger in it with a police ramosi told the driver to go fast. Rama Maruti, the driver would not. Mr. Bourne, thereupon took the whip and lashed the horse. The animal bolted and as a result the horse the carriage and the passengers fell into an excavation, about twelve feet deep. The driver jumped and saved himself. Mr. Bourne was not hurt but the ramosi and the horse were slightly injured. The victoria was completely smashed.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March	San Antonio — Arr. Hume
Overture	Crown Diamonds — Auber
Valse	Unrequited Love — Lincke
Selection	La Boheme — Puccini
Intermezzo	In Cupid's Garden — Eugene
The Ride of the Valkyries	Wagner
Selection	The Earl and the Girl — Caryll
Lancers	Army and Navy — Allen

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Entry of the Gladiators — Fucik
Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad — Boieldieu
Selection	The Gondoliers — Sullivan's
Valse	Midsummer — Marigold
Morceau	Humoresko — Doorak
Selection	The Mousme — Monckton
Serenade	My Girl — Douglas
Two Step	Kinky kinks — Fulton

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day :—

March	A Bunch of Roses — R Chapi
Overture	Romantique — K'ster Bela
a Serenade	Andalouse — Afienberg
b Patrol	Turkish — Michelis
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs — Monckton
Valse	Blue Danube — Strau s
a Spanish Serenade	La Paloma — Yradier
b Two Step Patrol	The Baby Parade — Fryor
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland — Rubens

BEDARS AND PINDHARIS.—The following notification is send to us for Publication :—Victory to Vidya Shanker Bharati, who destroys darkness of ignorance by the light of learning. His Holiness Shree Sachidanand Vidya Shanker Bharati, who is revered of all the Brahmin Communities who is the reflection of God Shiwa who practises all sorts of penances who follows philosophical and Vedik doctrines according to the established traditions and who refuting all the tenants of atheism, heresy and heterodoxy guides people in the established religion and who resides on the Banks of the Punch Ganga in his hereditary capital of Rishya Shringpur and who holds holy suzeralty over the Karweer state utters the name of Narayan for blessing his disciples. It is notified for the information of the general public that the petition of the late Rao Saheb Dhondji Kondji Sheocharan, pensioned Police Inspector, Kondji Laxman Jarade, pensioned Subhedar, Deviram Kondji Sheocharan, District Nasir, Limbaji Krishnaji, pensioned Jamadar, Bheosen Laxman Jarade, Master of Akola, Berar and of Sakharam Rajaram Kale, pensioned Subhedar of Ahmednagar, all leading people of the caste known as Bedar, Pindhari and such other nicknames and hailing from Berar, Khandesh, the Nizam's Dominions, Bombay and othes places, which was placed before the religious conclave of his Holiness Shri Jagad-guru Shankara-Charya of Sankeshwar and Karvir, and has been well discussed with the result that they are here-by ordered by his Heliness to part with the names Bedar, Pindhari &c. which have been adopted, is indicating "bravery or callings but cannot be understood as caste names, and resume their original caste Maratha (Kunbi) with the surnames of Jadhav Shinde, Gaikwar, Chavan, Kale and others ; and moreover it is hereby declared that His Holiness has purified after expiation the chief people of the caste men and caused others to be purified by representatives of His Holiness at different towns. Such purified people are represented with Sanads to the effect from his Holiness. The religious rites at the houses of these purified people shall be performed by Brahmins, Priests Joshis enjoying vritti, Masters of Math, and religious authorities. This order of His Holiness has been published in some English and Marathi newspapers, and accordingly the people, who have undergone expiation have been admitted to the privileges of Maratha (kunbi) caste at assembleges of all Bramins and other townspeople convened at Dhulia, Malegaon &c., and presided over by tee local religious authorities and other townsmen at various places wherever the people might be employed in the Military Department or in the Nizam's Dominions should present them with a certificate of their having undergone expiation in order to enable them to receive from His Holiness the regular Sanad of purification which causing them to undergo the expiation cremony, the local religious authorities should take careto receive in writing the consent of leaders of the above said caste. Nothing further needs be added as you evince full devotion anu pride regarding His Holiness and Math. (Sd.) B. G. Bhide, Math of Sankeshwar and Karwir."

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut Colonel H. Powys Lane and Officer the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry including pipe will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day commencing at 5-30 p.m :—

March	The Gladiator — J. P. Sousd
Selection	The Count of Luxembourg — Franz Lehar
Waltz	Le Monstere — Jules Artz
Song	Indian Lone Lyrics — A W Feudan
Patorl	Turkish — T H Michaelis
Dances	Slavonic 4 & 6 — Dvorak
Selection	The Gondoliers — Gilbert and Sullivan
Two-Step	Yip—i—addy—i—ay — Gobb and Flynn

[PIPER'S PROGRAMME.

March	The 93rd Farewell to Edinburgh
Lament	Mc Gregor's
Jig	Lord Dunmore's (There oam's young man)
Reel	The Cuiter's Wedding.
Strathspey	Mc Phails'
Quick Slip	I've lost my way
March	The Banks of the Indus
March	Lord Leven's

PROTECTION OF INDIAN CATTLE.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of the British Association for the Protection of Indian Cattle—an influential body lately formed in London—the following aims and objects were framed: (1) To prevent the unnecessary slaughter of cattle in India with the view of increasing the number and improving the breed of the animals employed for the cultivation of the land ; (2.) by this means to encourage the agricultural development of the country and so render the United Kingdom less dependent upon foreign countries for her raw material; (3.) to improve the general condition and promote the more humane treatment of cattle in India.

Membership is warmly invited and those interested in the welfare of this humane cause are requested to communicate to the President who will be most pleased to hear from them at the address below.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

To-morrow night in the Stadium there will be a most interesting entertainment. Besides the celebrated dancer Mr. Mordkin Allen a number of ladies and gentlemen have promised their services and with several old favorites an excellent programme will be heard. The children of the Indo-British Institution are giving a series of Old English nursery rhymes in costume. These are very quaintly rendered and it is certain that this will be an attractive item. Besides there will be an Indian Club Drill by young ladies. The programme will commence at 9-30 sharp, reserved seats being obtainable at a small extra charge.

Dancing will commence at 10 o'clock sharp, the Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment being responsible for the music.

On Sunday in the final firework display. Messrs. James Pain and Sons have served their best efforts for this and besides, an extra special show of aerial works the set pieces, the Taj Mahal Agra and the Civic Arms of Bombay have been arranged.

ADDRESS TO RAO SAHEB MANEKLAL CHUNILAL.

A large gathering composed of the members of the Khadayta Community and friends and admirers of Rao Saheb Maneklal Chunilal, Superintendent of the office of the Resident at Baroda, was held on the 4th istant at the premises of Sheth Manilal Ranchhoddas near the Nawa Darvaja in Ahmedabad, to present a congratulatory address to the Rao Saheb in connection with the personal distinction of this title conferred upon him on the recent occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by their Imperial Majesties at Delhi. Among those present were all the Subordinate Judges of Ahmedabad, leading members of the Khadayta Community of Ahmedabad and other places and many leading citizens. Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker, late Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, presided over the meeting. A Congratulatory address, recounting the good qualities and his meritorious services to the British Government and the public, was read. The address was printed on silk and enclosed in an artistically carved silver casket. It was presented to Mr. Manilkal by the President amidst the acclamations of the whole assembly. Speeches eulogising the qualities and services of Rao Saheb Maniklal were made by Messrs. Motilal Lallubhai Parekh, M. A., L. L. B., Harilal Nathabhai Parekh, B. A. L. L. B., Maganlal Chimanlal Desai, B. A., L. L. B., Pleaders, and Sheth Girdharlal Amratlal Desai Agent of the Astodia Mill and many others. Rao Saheb Maneklal returned a suitable reply, in the course of which he exhorted the audience to be loyal to the British Government, than whom none has conferred more lasting benefits upon India and her countless millions. The Rao Saheb Maneklal was then garlanded. After a distribution of pansupari and flowers, three cheers were given by all present for the Rao Saheb and the gathering dispersed.

"ARABELLA" RADIO-MEDICINAL NATURAL WATER.

This medicinal natural water which has been introduced into India with marked success, is the only Spa water possessing Radio-Activity—proved in analysis by E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., the well-known London analyst—and strongly recommended by Dr. Bell, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., Physician in charge of the Cancer Research Dept., London, leading specialists, and the medical profession in all parts, as being the most reliable specific in the treatment of Liver and Gout complaints, and in relieving and curing Indigestion, Chronic Constipation, and all disorders of the functionary organs. A careful comparison with some of the best known medicinal waters, proves that the "Arabella" in various important characteristics, is better adapted than many others for the treatment of the conditions above mentioned, in tropical climates. and this has been corroborated by exhaustive practical experience. It ensures against Appendicitis. Its action is perfectly natural and without inconvenience, purging, or disorder. An occasional dose will keep the system in a clean, healthy condition, and ward off fevers. The Radio-Medicinal Water can be obtained at all Chemists and Stores at a nominal cost.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

Sexagesima Sunday—11th February.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G. Hymns—162, 215, 553, 220. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—534, 532, 545.—Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist ; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service ; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Thursday, 7-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist ; Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins ; Daily 5 p.m., Evensong ; Thursday 6-30 p. m. Army Gaild of the Holy Standard. Friday 16th 6 p.m. Sacred Contata.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev. Canon Heywood ; Rev. J. H. Robinson ; Rev. T. W. Sharply—8 a. m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Diocesan Church Society.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipurs, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G. ; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin ; Churchwardens : Hindustani, Vacant ; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a.m., Morning Prayer (Urdu) ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil) ; 3-30 p. m., Sunday School ; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion

CIUDAD RODRIGO.

A Famous Centenary.

Just over one hundred years ago, Wellington, in Napier's expressive phrase, "jumped with both feet upon the devoted fortress" of Ciudad Rodrigo. It was the opening move in the brilliant campaign of 1812, in the course of which he captured Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca, and occupied Madrid. The attack on Ciudad Rodrigo he had long been preparing. Massena had taken the place and Almeida in the summer of 1810, but after the French marshal's retreat from Santarem to Salamanca, Wellington constantly had his eyes fixed on the two frontier fortresses of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo. In May, 1811, he actually began the siege of Badajoz, but had to abandon it a month later owing to Marmont's southward march to join Soult. He retired across the Guadiana and took up a position near Elvas. There, though he had only 50,000 men to meet 64,000, he was prepared to fight, but the two French marshals contented themselves with relieving Badajoz, and presently Soult withdrew into Andalusia, while Marmont retired across the Tagus to Plasencia. Wellington then turned his attention to Ciudad Rodrigo, but was compelled to retire before the combined forces of Marmont and Dorsenne. In October the town was revictualled by Thiebault, and Wellington's increasing embarrassments, combined with the spreading of a rumour that Napoleon himself was returning to Spain at the head of an enormous number of reinforcements, compelled him again to contemplate a retreat within the lines of Torres Vedras. The whole situation was changed, however, by Napoleon's preparations for a war with Russia, and Wellington resumed his operations against Ciudad Rodrigo.

WELLINGTON'S MOVEMENTS KNOWN.

Though he tried to keep his movements secret it is more than doubtful whether the French generals really were deceived as to the object he had in view. Thiebault, who was at Salamanca, declares in his memoirs that he frequently warned Marmont and Dorsenne what their formidable opponent was contemplating, but was laughed at for his pains. The jealousy with which each marshal regarded the other strengthened the indifference with which they regarded Thiebault's warnings, but no doubt they were also influenced by the reports they received from other sources as to the misery that prevailed among Wellington's forces. Profiting by the false sense of security thus created in the minds of his adversaries, Wellington was able to collect a good battering train at Almeida. He had restored the works of that place, and though the French knew of the arrival of the guns the dispersed state of the allied forces at the close of the year 1811 naturally caused them to think that the artillery was intended for the defence of that town. On the side of the British nobody, "not even the engineers employed in the preparations," says Napier, "knew more than that a siege, or the simulation of a siege, was in contemplation. But when it was to be attempted, or if it was to be attempted at all, none knew."

FORTIFICATIONS STRENGTHENED.

The fortifications of Ciudad Rodrigo had been considerably strengthened by the French during their occupation. Near the walls were two hills, the Great and Little Teson, and on the former, which was the more distant of the two, they had constructed a strong redoubt to which the name of Fort Francisco was given. On January 8, the Light Division and Pack's Portuguese crossed the Agueda and took up a position beyond the Great Teson, where they remained until night fell. Suddenly they advanced, and stormed the redoubt, which was speedily taken. A tempest of shot and shell fell upon it from the town, but by the break of day the assailants were securely entrenched on the hill. In spite of the constant and heavy fire of the besieged, the work of getting the siege guns into position and opening up the trenches was vigorously pressed, but after four days spent in this way news was received that Marmont was gathering his forces together for the purpose of relieving the garrison. Wellington was therefore compelled to alter his plans. His heavy guns were less than six hundred yards from the wall of the fortress. He determined to break down the wall and then to deliver his assault without waiting to destroy the counterscarp. On the sixth day of the siege twenty-five heavy guns were pouring shot on the selected spots. Their fire was returned by more than double that number of guns, and the town was shrouded in dense clouds of smoke. For five more days the battering down of the walls was continued. On the 19th of January both breaches were believed to be practicable, and an immediate assault was decided upon. Four points of attack were selected. One force was to attempt to seize an outwork in front of the castle while two regiments entered the ditch at the extremity of the counterscarp, forced their way into the covered way, and cleared it towards the left until they came to the great breach. Another body was to move direct on to the great breach, a third was to make for the second breach, while Pack's Portuguese were to make a false attack on the gate on the opposite side of the town.

THE CHARGE THROUGH THE BREACH.

All four forces were in their appointed places at the appointed time. The attack began on the right, and so vigorously was it pressed there that before the troops in the centre reached the ditch those from the right had cleared the covered way and were rushing on to the great breach. The French at that point maintained a stubborn and for a time, successful resistance, but when the British troops who had victoriously won their way through the small breach came charging down upon them they began to give way. In a few minutes they were in full retreat, and enough there was some little fighting in the streets the Governor soon surrendered, and the whole place, with its immense stores of ammunition and over 150 guns, among which were Marmont's siege artillery, was Wellington's. After the fighting ceased the allied troops shook off the shackles of discipline and were guilty of the most savage crimes, inflicting on their fame a stain that was deepened three months later by the frightful excesses to which they gave way in Badajoz after its fall.

The siege of Ciudad Rodrigo only lasted twelve days, instead of the twenty-four originally estimated by Wellington. The brilliantly successful attack on Fort Francisco on the first night of the investment saved him many days, and his reliance upon the valour of his troops, in view of the new situation created by the reported preparations of Marmont, rather than upon the skill of his engineers saved him many more. The capture of this fortress of the third class, if the strength of its works alone be considered, proved to be the first steep on that long road which led Wellington, after two more years of fighting and manœuvring and after many a check from the frontier of Portugal, over the Pyrenees, to the gates of Paris.

CHILDHOOD OF ANIMALS.

An Interesting Lecture.

At the Royal Institution, recently Dr. Chalmers Mitchell gave recently one of a course of lectures on the 'Childhood of Animals,' dealing specially with the length of the period of youth in different kinds of animals.

It was well-known, the lecturer said, that among the higher and more civilised races of mankind the period of youth was becoming longer and longer, and neither young men nor young women embarked on the responsibilities of adult life until they were much older than was the case even a few generations ago. The lower races of existing savages were grown up somewhere between the ages of 14 and 20. In the case of the man-like apes, the gorilla, the orang, the chimpanzee, and the gibbon, childhood was over in from eight to 14 years.

SIZE AND INTELLIGENCE.

To a certain extent there was a parallel between the size to which an animal attained and the length of its childhood, larger animals taking longer than smaller animals to become adult. The parallel, however, was much more close between the duration of youth and the degree of intelligence to which an animal reached; within the same group, those animals that attained to a higher and more varied mental plane took longer to grow up. Any relation between size and the length of youth was to be looked for only within groups of allied animals. Man of the carnivorous and ruminating animals were larger and bulkier than human beings or monkeys, and yet their childhood was always shorter. Bears took about six years, lions and tigers from three to five years, and smallcats, such as caracals and lynxes, from one to two years to grow up. Giraffes were fully mature in five or six years, buffaloes and cattle in two to three, while antelopes chamois, sheep, and goats varied from two to four years according to their size. Elephant and the rhinoceros grew very slowly, the former taking over 20 and the latter 15 years to become adult. Most of the smaller mammals were mature in the same season in which they were born childhood in their case lasting from a few weeks to a few months. The dominating factor in determining the length of childhood among animals was mental; creatures of low intelligence and limited habits required a relatively short time for what might be called their education creatures with high and plastic intelligence adapted to meet varying circumstances required a longer time for their inherited instincts to be modified by practice and experiment.

BIRDS, REPTILES, AND INSECTS.

The period of youth among all birds was relatively short, and bore very little relation to size. After hatching, from three weeks to several months, according to size, was required for growth, learning to fly or swim and to live independently, but it might take three or four years for the size and plumage of the adult to be attained, and it was the higher, more complex, and more intelligent species in which the time of youth was longest. In the case of most reptiles, it was almost impossible to assign a period at which youth passed into maturity. Newly-hatched reptiles differed from their parents very little except in size and almost at once took to the habits of adult life. Growth was slow and continuous almost throughout the whole period of life. In striking contrast with the conditions among most mammals, birds, and reptiles were certain insects, where the duration of adult life was only a very short part of the whole life. The larva of dragonflies lived under water for two or three years, while the perfect flying insect lived only a few days. The larva of mayflies similarly lived from six months to three years, while the adults lived only a few hours. The most remarkable disproportion, however, was to be found in a North American insect, the 17-year Circada, the larval stage of which lived underground at the roots of trees for 17 years, then suddenly bored its way to the surface, and developed into the perfect insect, which died after two or three weeks.

LOSS OF THE ADULT STAGE.

Dr. Mitchell finally described the extraordinary phenomenon of the complete loss of the adult stage. The Mexican axolot was the best-known case of this. It lived in fresh water lakes in Mexico, as a purely aquatic creature with rudimentary lungs incapable of breathing air, but with gill-tufts like those of a tadpole, and habitually bred in this condition. It had been found, however, that it could reach an adult condition which was a terrestrial, air breathing creature known as "Amblystoma," and with a different shape and appearance. It was possible that such a loss of the adult stage had occurred in the animal kingdom more frequently than had been recognized, and that some of the animals which apparently formed links between lower and higher groups had come into existence by the complete loss of their adult stages.

MANX MYTHS.

COMMON TO THE CELTIC RACE.

If we except certain of the more remote parts of Ireland and of the Scottish Highlands nowhere in the British Isles does fairy mythology, demonology and kindred forms of superstition retain so firm a hold of the popular mind as in the Isle of Man. A marked feature of these Manx traditions is their close resemblance to those of the Scotch and Irish; so that, in any attempt to trace their source, we clearly must seek, not locally, but in the din past of the Celtic race. Evidently, the weird legends which still enthral the Manx imagination are legacies from remote progenitors—from the primal Celtic stock.

The increasing popularity of the island as a summer resort has done much, of course, to enlighten the mediæval simplicity of the popular mind, but in many districts untouched by this dubious kind of educational influence, there yet prevail beliefs in Changelings, Good People, Demons and most of the other myths of the Middle Ages. These ideas may not be confided so readily, to-day to the sceptical visitor as seems to have been the case when the Isle was patiently and diligently explored by the eccentric historian, Wadrou; but certainly they have lost little of their hold upon the people. A more or less prolonged residence is necessary, now, if one would become acquainted with the modern Wonder Children imposed upon Manx mothers.

PHANTOM OF CASTLE RUSHIN.

Castle Rushin boasts a well-attested phantom, in the form of a woman who appears during stormy weather, and whose appearances are not confined to any particular apartment of the castle, as seems to be the general rule in the case of such apparitions, but who has been seen, it is stated, in all parts of the building. At the time that this fortress was in use as a debtors' prison, many of the inmates affirmed that the phantom manifested itself in their quarters, and numbers of the soldiers of the garrison added their testimony to that of the prisoners respecting this ghostly phenomenon. Save in her predilection for intemperate weather, this spiritual visitant is of a rather conventional pattern, but the same cannot be said of an entire races of Genies, or kindred spirits, believed to inhabit a vast underground abode which formerly might be entered by way of a passage communicating with this same stronghold. Most marvellous stories are current to this day among a certain class of Manxmen, dealing with the fabulous adventures of explorers of these magic realms. No definite information is available as to the situation of the entrance to this subterranean wonderland; but the too curious inquirer is usually checked upon learning that it has been built in. Way such a Gate of the Unknown should thus have been closed is not made very clear.

Up to quite recent times—indeed, up to the present day—Manx farmers have held to the belief that fairies rode their horses by night—taking them out of their stables and galloping them across country for mile after mile. The curious may still meet with cases of the kind, where horses have been discovered in the morning bathed in sweat and foam, and at the point of exhaustion. This the superstitious owner will attribute to the Little People, and not to any disorder from which the animal might conceivably be suffering. The custom of placing a pail of clean water in the farm kitchen ere retiring for the night, is another strange survival. This is intended for the Good People's ablutions!

THE MAUDHE DHUG.

At once the best known and the most uncanny legend of the Isle of Man is that undoubtedly, of the Maudhe Dhug of Holm Peel. This apparition (now extinct, or at any rate quiescent) is said to have taken the form of a large shaggy, black spaniel—or, according to some, retriever—and the scene of its visitations was the guard-room of Peel Castle. So soon as the candles were lighted, this phantom creature came forth and lay down before the fire in presence of all the occupants of the room. It always came out of a passage which communicated with the apartment of the captain of the guard, and this passage passed through one of the ancient chapels which stand within the walls of Holm Peel. So much in awe of this creature were the soldiers, that we are told they forbore from all profanity during its presence. And, it being the custom for one of them to look the castle gates at a certain hour each evening and take the keys to the captain, the soldiers had agreed that another of their number should always accompany the one upon whom the duty fell; since he must pass through the passage wherein, presumably the dog had its abode, and no one cared to be exposed alone, to the ghostly danger.

On one occasion, so the story goes, a fellow being in drink took it upon himself to carry the keys to the captain of the guard alone. The others tried to dissuade him, but in vain, and, ultimately, this over-daring soldier departed by himself. Some little time later, a great noise was heard, but no one had the courage to investigate its cause. Then, presently, the daring one returned; and "loud and noisy as he had been at leaving them," we are told, "he was now become sober and silent enough, for he was never heard to speak more . . ."

Whatever may have been the reason, it is actually a fact that this passage from the guard-room to the apartment of the captain was closed up: for the curious, to this day, may see the mass of uneven masonry marking its former entrance, and may, with the foot, awaken hollow echoes within the incient home of the Maudhe Dhug.

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THE LATEST THING IN NEWSPAPERS.

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Mr. W. T. Stead writes in the "Daily Chronicle"—

"Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since I strongly urged the Emperor Alexander III, to establish a newspaper which would be eyes and ears for the Tsar. They had great objection in those days to anything approaching a Parliament. As an alternative, I suggested that the Emperor should depute one of the most trusted and intelligent of his Ministers to edit a paper for the double purpose of disseminating the ideas of the Emperor throughout the country, and, what is much more important, of affording his subjects an opportunity of publishing statements of their grievances.

The suggestion was that certain categories of persons, such as the representatives of municipalities, zemstvos, universities, associations of the peasants etc., should have the right to have published in the Imperial newspaper within reasonable limits a statement of their grievances or of the representations which they wished to make to the Emperor. The Imperial editor was not to be allowed to suppress any petition from any of the qualified categories, unless the Emperor would certify under his own sign manual that the suppressed document had been submitted to and read by him. The suggestion met with some measure of approval, but the difficulties in the way of carrying it out were insuperable, and the idea never crystallised into reality.

A JOURNAL FOR ELECTORS.

I was reminded of this old scheme of mine by reading the account that reached England the other day of the very latest thing in newspaper enterprise in the Western world. It is a far cry from St. Petersburg to Los Angeles, but curiously enough some of the fundamental ideas of my proposed Imperial newspaper reappear in the programme of the "Los Angeles Municipal News." It may be regarded as one of the latest arrivals in the field of journalism. One of the great municipal events in American politics is the coming Los Angles election. It is chiefly notable because it was held immediately after the confession of the dynamite outrages by the Macnamaras which attracted the attention of the whole country, and also because it was the first election at which women voted. Whether owing to the reaction from the dynamite exposure or as the result of women's suffrage, the election resulted in a decisive defeat of the Socialists, and what is more remarkable and equally decisive defeat of the prohibition ticket.

These things, however, are but ephemeral. The important, and what may be a permanent result of the election has been the establishment of Los Angeles of a progressive Municipal Government, one of whose first actions has been to publish a weekly and daily Municipal newspaper. The reason for the action was very simple—granted that good governments must be based upon an instructed electorate, the instruction of the electorate must be undertaken by the Government itself, and as there is no means of educating voters excepting through the Press, the logical result is the establishment of a Municipal newspaper, published as near as possible at cost price and supplied to every elector on the roll.

HOW IT WILL BE CONTROLLED.

The "Los Angeles Municipal News" is to be an ordinary newspaper which gives particular attention to Municipal news; but it is to be controlled by a Municipal newspaper commission of three members who are nominated by the Mayor, subject to a plebiscite of the people whose term of office is fixed for four years, and who receive no salary. The "Municipal News" will be delivered free to every registered ratepayer or taxpayer who applies for it in person at the office, or it will be delivered at a halfpenny a copy by post to every person who subscribes in advance. It will also be supplied to newsdealers at 5d. per 100 copies, so that there is a very fair margin for profit even if they sold it at half a cent. The subscriptions could hardly do more than pay the expense of the postal delivery. The newspaper, however, will publish advertisements and will be subsidised from the Treasury to the tune of £7,200 a year.

As the newly established Government is responsible for the creation of this novel newspaper, it is, as was to be expected that it would be a Government organ, that is to say, it will support the principles and measures approved by the voters at the last Election. "If at the next Election the voters should change their mind, the policy of the Municipal News" will be changed to correspond; but a very elaborate arrangement is made to secure the representation of the views of the minority.

The editor is required to place at the disposal of each political party that polled more than three per cent. of the total City vote in the last Election a space in every issue of 45 square inches—that is to say, a column of ordinary newspaper size. The mayor and any member of the city council is entitled to 20 square inches. Any independent candidate may purchase five inches at advertising rates, and if he gets more than three per cent. of the votes, the money he paid for it will be refunded to him. Further, the editor is instructed to present no editorial argument concering any religious question, or on any political question that is not exclusively municipal, or concerning any candidacies of any candidate for any public office. The editor must endeavour to publish the fact with the strictest available accuracy without 'bias' and he must treat the candidacies of all candidates for public office solely as matters of news.

AN EXPERIMENT WORTH TRYING.

It is this provision for the allotment of space for the expression of the views and opinions of mayors city councillors, and independent candidates which reminded me of my Russian suggestion, and I shall look forward with the greatest interest, to see how the scheme works. The first question which naturally rises to the lips is what other newspapers of Los Angeles think of the appearance of a tax-subsidised competitor, canvassing for advertisements and appealing for subscriptions from the same public to which they appeal. The appearance of a state endowed and State-established newspaper ought to excite the same lively opposition that the existence of a state Church has excited in Free Churchmen. If that objection could be overcome, it is evident that Municipal newspapers edited on the lines laid down by the Los Angeles newspaper commission would contribute materially to the intelligent interest which citizens take in Municipal affairs.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MAN AND THE MODE.

That modern dress is not altogether beautiful one is prepared to admit, and no woman, however modern may be her views, would wish to defend the attire of the twentieth-century male against the charge of ugliness. It is hideous, and it is really marvellous that any man can manage to present even a passable appearance in the disfiguring garments into which he is forced by fashion and custom. Clothes as we know, make a vast difference to us. Yet, says a lady writer, I very much doubt whether the modern Englishman, or for that matter any civilised man, is likely to be converted by the young American who is at present in Paris trying to persuade his sex to leave their tailors and hosiers and hatters once and for all. His idea of suitable garb for a smart young man is a tunic girt about the hips, a gold fillet on the head, and sandals, which scarcely seems suitable either for New-market Heath or the "shady side of Pall Mall." Between this and the ordinary lounge suit there must be a happy medium, but man is so sure that he looks well in anything that he will never seek to find it. It is comforting, by the way, to have the assurance of a Frenchman that the woman of the future is not in the least likely to ape the present sartorial hideousness of man. Independent though she may be, she will be elegant, says the gallant and optimistic editor of "La Reine." She is to be independent, so Fashion will no longer hold her, but the new woman—or, lest that term be misunderstood, the future woman—will express her beauty and grace so that her personality, her dignity, and her charm will appeal to man in a way that we who are now slaves to our "couturieres" and our tailors cannot realise. Would some power the giftie gi's us to see one of the fashion journals of this period of perfection!

"ALONE IN WEST AFRICA."

This is the title of the marvellously interesting and brilliantly written book wherein, after next Thursday, the public may read for themselves what an intrepid woman traveller accomplished "on her own" in a part of Africa which has been described as the white man's grave, and where the white women is supposed to stand no chance whatever. Nowadays women rush in where men at least hesitate, if they do not actually fear, to tread, and Mrs. Mary Gaunt, who gives her experiences in this volume in the most arresting and vivid, manner certainly undertook no light task when she set forth to make a journey not only along Africa's west coast, but into the interior, where the face of a white woman had never been seen before. She knew no word of the language, she had no male companion; relying entirely upon her native wit, her courage, a good head-boy, and a plentiful supply of cash, she went, she saw much that was beautiful, much that was amusing, and a great deal that opened her eyes to the vast future possibilities of West Africa and the slackness of the English, and likewise convinced her that this part of the world has, either by accident or design come to be most erroneously described as an unhealthy country, and an altogether impossible dwellingplace for any length of time for white folk. Chatting the other day with this brave and enterprising woman traveller, who looks the very last person in the world who could pass such perils and endure the fatigues she encountered, she pooh-poohed the idea that women have greater difficulties to face than men in making such dangerous expeditions. Mrs. Gaunt is "petite," vivacious, possessed of a keen sense of humour, and essentially feminine in her manner and her views. Although she has travelled much, she is primarily a novelist, and the author of that thrilling mystery story "The Mummy Moves." Apparently she looks upon her lonely journey through West African forests as a kind of itinerary joke. She says she thoroughly enjoyed it, and on the whole she had a good time, though other women who read her book will be inclined to say "chacun a son gout." At all events, her book ought to be regarded as a standard work on Africa; it is bound to arouse controversy, but it ought to affect the future of many a wise man and woman who takes her advice to heart, Africa is an El Dorado, not a grave. She offers wealth and prosperity, says Mrs. Gaunt, to those who know how to use her gifts and live sensibly.

THE WHITE WOMAN THERE.

Naturally it is most interesting, nay, it is most valuable, to hear about this languorous land of mystery from a woman's point of view especially when a woman can describe it and its customs with such "go" such wonderful powers of observation, and such delightful humour as Mrs. Gaunt. She tells me, and she has said it in her book, that the white woman can live as well if not as cheerfully in West Africa as in India. Indeed she declares that the reluctance of the English to face difficulties and discomforts and loneliness is preventing the Englishman from making the progress in West Africa that it is within his power to achieve. At first Mrs. Gaunt admits that life would be more than dull for the wife of a District Commissioner, a planter or that 'rara avis' a doctor but every Englishman who faces that life now makes it easier for others in future, and every new Englishwoman who goes out there to make her home does something more towards Anglicising the towns and "stations" and securing her white men and women the comforts and amusements and sociability they love. The Germans have realised this, and are consequently forging ahead. Some day Mrs. Gaunt predicts that Sierra Leone will be a health-resort like Jamaica, but she strongly counsels her countrywomen in the mean time to go out and do for this fertile, beautiful, and, as she stoutly maintains, by no means unhealthy country what only can be done by the presence of whitewomen and children and the establishment of what we understand by home life.

ITS MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Marriage customs are decidedly curious in West Africa. From the Englishwoman's point of view they do not seem very workable, however. Mrs. Gaunt made it her business to study the polygamous system, and she was quite impressed with the happy state of the households where it obtained. She found the wives were quite friendly with each other, mixed their children up without any feeling of jealousy, and, however rich the much married husband or chief may be, each wife works for herself and her children, supplied, according to Monsieu's means, with the working capital. Of course, dressmaking bills are not heavy out there, and social engagements do not make great demands on the time of the ladies. But, strange as it may sound, these women love passionately, and not always wisely. There, as in civilised lands, it is not always the man she loves that the black maiden marries, in which case she thinks nothing—or the husband either—of sugges ing in the name of her firstborn that it is not the offspring of love. There is no such thing as a declining birth-rate in West Africa. Marriage without children is a misfortune, and even a spinster with a baby is not regarded askance. If you want to have a really smart wedding, and be accounted to have made a brilliant match, you must make up your mind to live for several months after marriage in absolute seclusion with an old hag, doing absolutely nothing. The less smart and "respectable" matrimonial method—corresponding, as Mrs. Gaunt says, to a registrar's office marriage—is for the bridegroom to provide the bride with a trousseau which consists of strings of beads and a few loin-cloths, and give her a house. In England we have heard of this sort of thing being done, but we do not call it by quite the same name. I might go on indefinately telling of the strange customs of Western Africa and the lurid experiences and interesting observations of Mrs. Gaunt; but I had better leave her to speak for herself in her alluring book. It possesses a fascination all its own, and is one of the most diverting and cleverly written works of travel published for many years. And it is so gratifying to think that it is entirely a woman's work. For a young, lone woman to have made such a journey was wonderful; but to have mirrored it with such brilliance that all who read may now know West Africa as it really is was hardly less of an achievement.

When there is "Paisley Flour" in the cake, there is lightness.

When there is lightness there is digestibility.

Hence the wholesomeness of "Paisley Flour" Cakes.

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)

The SURE raising powder.

Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

PROOF POSITIVE.

A man I know, who is a member of the Vaudeville Club, says Mr. Eugene Stratton, the "coon par excellence, left the Club about 4 o'clock in the morning one day last winter, and set out for his home in Hampstead.

He hailed a hansom, gave the man the address, and settled down for a short sleep.

Before they had gone a quarter of a mile, however, they got into a thick fog.

The driver lifted up the flap and shouted to his fare.

It ain't no good, guv'nor. I can't, find my way to 'Ampstead.

It's all right, answered the fare. "I know the way. I'll take you there all right. Leave it to me.

He got out of the cab and led the horse all the way to his home in Hampstead?

There you are cabby, he said, as he paid the man his fare, I told you I knew the road, didn't I.

This story, adds Mr. Stratton, is absolutely true.

RATHER COOL.

Gentleman (to burglar): I say what are you doing in my house?

Burglar: (coolly) Your house? Is it your house I thought you only hired it.

Gentleman (quite taken aback): Why, yes, but, pon my word, of all——

Burglar: Well, don't you be so high and mighty. tal king about your house, indeed. Good night.

NO OPENING.

I assure you, madam, said he, that I would not be begging my bread from door to door if I could but procure employment at my profession.

Poor man, replied the good woman, as she handed out some bread and meat, what is your profession?

I am an airship pilot, madam.

WHY THEY DID IT.

Farmer: If you want to get to the village, you must go this way.

Tourist: But the guide-post in point the other direction.

That is right. We have pointed the finger in the wrong direction to keep beggars and robbers from entering the village.

A GOOD IDEA.

Tess: You don't mean to say they have broken off their engagement.

Jess: Yes.

Why; I thought they were perfectly devoted to each other?

So they are. You see, they have broken off the engagement so, that he may save enough money to enable them to get married.

AN AWKWARD POSITION.

Client: This bill of yours is exorbitant. There are several items in it that I don't understand at all.

Lawyer: I am perfectly willing to explain it, but the explanation will cost you two guineas.

HED HAVE TO HURRY.

Excited Passenger: Can I catch the four o'clock express for Birmingham?

Railway Official (calmly): That depends upon how fast you can run. It started thirteen minutes ago.

AN AWFUL DILEMMA.

Mrs. Swellman: Oh, I'm so glad you dropped in. I don't know what on earth is the matter with baby

Caller Shall I go for a doctor?

No—for an interpreter. His French nurse left suddenly to-day, and nobody can understand what he says.

TRUE LOVE.

And do you really love me, George? she asked.

Love you? repeated George fervently. Why while I was bidding you Good-bye last Sunday night, dear, the dog bit a large chunk out of my leg, and I never noticed it until I got home! Love you?

NO TIME.

She: We haven't seen much of the Exhibition, have we, George?

He (just accepted) No; we must come again and have a look at it when we are not so busy.

HE WENT TOO FAR.

A commercial traveller, who has a great antipathy to co-operative stores, arrived home somewhat earlier than usual one afternoon, to find that the feminine portion of the household was out.

On going into the kitchen he found the kitchen-table covered with goods from the local co-operative stores. To teach his better-half a lesson, he cleared the whole lot off on to the floor, and began to dance among them.

After mixing eggs, flour, tea, and sugar pretty well together, he looked round and found his wife beside him in tears.

What are you doing, James? she said.

I'm teaching you a lesson never to go to the stores again for your groceries.

Good gracious! she said. What have you done? They are not ours, but for the people next door. I took them in as they were out. Now you'll have to pay for them.

THE ONE THAT TELLS.

Which do you think should be more highly esteemed, money or brains?

Brains, answered Makeeash. But nowadays the only way a man can convince people that he has brains is to get money.

EVADING THE ORDER.

Mr. Gowing. May I escort you home, Miss Cumming.

Miss Cumming: I promised ma I would not allow anyone to walk home with me, but here comes a 'bus.

QUITE COMPETENT.

Practical Aunt: Do you think you are qualified to become the wife of a poor man?

The Confident Girl: Oh, yes it's all settled. We are to live in a cottage, and I know how to make cottage pudding already.

NOT IMPOSED UPON.

A little diplomacy goes a long way, as Willie realises.

An old woman had a fruit shop near the house, where he stayed, and, like some of the personages in his fairy tales she had only one eye. Moreover, she had the appearance of not being too well supplied with this world's riches. Putting these things together, Willie resolved to work upon the feelings of his grandmother, an old lady to whom the needy never appealed in vain.

Going up to her one day Willie said.

Grandma, give me another penny to give to a poor old woman who has only one eye.

The old lady was touched by the boy's solicitude for this object of pity.

Well, Willie, she replied, as I like to encourage your little sympathetic heart here it is; now, I hope you are not being imposed upon.

Oh, no, grandma, said Willie, as he clutched the penny in his little fingers; every time I give her a penny I get two nice oranges?

PLENTY OF EXPERIENCE.

In a country village not far from Newcastle, a farmer was busy superintending the threshing of a stack of corn when a man came up to him and asked if he could give him a job.

Have you ever done any threshing before? inquired the farmer.

Done any threshing? replied the man. Why, I'm a father of sixteen children.

AND WHY NOT?

Mother: Tommy, what's the matter with your little brother!

Tommy: He's crying because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any.

Is his own cake finished?

Yes, ma, and he cried while I was eatin' that, too.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

Bombay, 10th February, 1912.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, to-day Saturday, at 3-9 p.m., and to-morrow, Sunday at 7-5 a.m.

2 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, and closes with the general Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning, the 11th March, 1912.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. L. H.

PRINCE Christian celebrated his eighty-first birthday at Frogmore on Jan. 22. His Royal Highness hunted with the Garth Hounds in the forenoon. He received many congratulatory messages.

The Great Channel Swim

Burgess' Endurance and Vitality=

It is the big success, *the great deed itself*, that proves the wisdom of Burgess in employing Phosferine to provide the *endurance* and *energy* which enabled him to swim the Channel. To Phosferine the mighty Yorkshireman owes it that he has achieved *more* than any other living man, for on this historic occasion he used Phosferine to *prepare* for his daring and thrilling *23 hours'* swim! Comparing his triumph with his previous failures, Burgess declares that the *unlimited nerve force* derived from Phosferine furnished the *endurance* to *finish* his swim successfully *this* time. Obviously Phosferine was the *making* of Burgess' great deed, and alike with other innumerable victors who have achieved renown by the invigorating aid of Phosferine, he frankly declares that Phosferine *alone* provides the force and vitality necessary for continuous mental and physical exertion.

How he made success sure.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, 30, Dover Road, Walmer, Deal, writes:—"I am very pleased to place on record my keen appreciation of Phosferine as a nerve and muscle tonic of the highest order. I have proved from experience the unfailing efficacy of this admirable remedy, and in preparing for this special demand upon my energies, it has been of incalculable benefit to me, and its recuperative effects immediately after my successful Channel Swim were excellent. Its sustaining and strengthening properties are very marked, and for nervous breakdown and feats of physical endurance I consider Phosferine is indispensable."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria,

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS CLAIM.

More Dwarkadas Litigation.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beamas recorded the "debene-esse" examination of Deoji Damodar in the suit of the Bombay Cotton Mill's against Raja Bahadur Motilal Sheolal to recover Rs. 50,000 and odd.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, were for the defendants; Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Eomer, appeared for the third party Dani.

The Advocate-General read the pleadings and Mr. Setalwad raised issues. The Advocate-General objected to the issue of estoppel, but on Mr. Stealwad explaining, the issue was allowed to remain on his amending his written statement.

Mr. Bahadurji asked for directions as to what part he should take in the trial, and at the present stage he was allowed to cross-examine Deoji.

The evidence was then proceeded with.

Deoji Damodar, examined by the Advocate-General, said Dwarkadass was a member of the agents' firm of Lakhmidass Mills, Tricumdass Mills and the Bombay Cotton Mills. Until June 1907, Dwarkadass and Damodar were agents of the Lakhmidass Mills. After the death of Damodar, Tricumdass was made a partner in the agents' firm. In 1908 Dwarkadass and Tricumdass were the agents of the Tricumdass Mills. In 1908 Dwarkadass and Purshottam Jeewandass were the agents of the Bombay Cotton Mills. Dwarkadass was the leading member in all the three agency firms. Witness began assisting his father in the business of Tricumdass and Lakhmidass Mills and in general business in office in October 1905. Witness knew Dani, the late munim of Shivlal for many years. Dani was a very intemate friend of Dwarkadass and both met each other almost every day. Dwarkadass borrowed moneys from the defendant for the mills and for himself. The loans were negotiated through Dani. In December 1908, the Lakhmidass Mills were insolvent. They were in a state of hopeless insolvency until they went into liquidation. Dani was the director of the Tricumdass Mills which were hopelessly insolvent in December 1908. The Bombay Cotton Mills were solvent in December 1909, but Dwarkadass was hopelessly insolvent then. His liabilities then were seventy-five lakhs and his assets relatively nil.

A LOAN RENEWAL.

Dwarkadas had a loan from Shivlal renewed in November 1908. The loan was made on the security of the debentures of the Lakhmidass Mills. From 11th November 1908, the defendent had made no advance to Dwarkadass. He knew the transactions in this suit. Witness kept a rough diary in which he noted when the deposits on the Lakhmidass mills the Tricumdass Mills and on his father became due. On the 13th February, 1909, deposits to the extent of one lac became due by the three to several persons. On that day Dwarkadass did not attend office as he had lost his sister on the previous day. Dwarkadass gave the witness certain instructions regarding these deposits. In consequence, the witness saw Dani at his bungalow in the morning and asked on behalf of his father a loan of Rs. 50,000, which was very much required that day. Witness asked Dani to accomodate with that amount in the current account of the Tricumdass or Lakhmidass Mills. Dani said he had instructions from the defendant not to lend on those accounts, but he wished to accommodate Dwarkadass and, therefore, asked for a receipt signed by Anandji Nanji or Purshottam Jeewandas. Witness then asked Dani to bring in any case a cheque for the amount to witness' office. Dani said the witness could easily get Anandji's signature. He said he would send his son with the cheque after mid-day. Witness then went to his father and told him what had happened. His father give him certain instructions and the witness telephoned to Purshottam to see Dwarkadass. Soon after Witness went to the office in Oriental Buildings, where witness received a telephone message from his father. Witness then received a receipt signed by Purshottam in favour of the defendant. It was in Gujarati. The receipt stated that Purshottam had taken from the defendant Rs. 50,000 which were credited in Purshottam's books at 8 per cent. interest. Later on, Dani's son came to the office with a cheque for Rs. 50,000 on the Bank of India drawb by the Akola Mills in favour of the defendant. Witness gave the receipt and took the cheque. Dani's son told the witness to tell his father that the loan was for two months only.

The loan became repayable on 14th. April 1909. On that day witness received a telephone from Purshottam. Dani's son had gone to Purshottam for repayment and the latter had referred him to Dwarkadass. Over the telephone Purshottam gave that message to the witness. When Dani's son came to the office, witness was present. Dani's son saw Dwarkadass in witness's presence. He asked for the repayment of the loan and Dwarkadas told him to wait for some days. Dani's son said that that was impossible. Dwarkadass then suggested that he would give the plaintiff Company's receipt instead. Dani's son after seeing his father told Dwarkadas that Dani had agreed to that arrangement. Witness then under instructions from his father telephoned to the cashier of the plaintiff Company, to sendahim receipt in favour of the defendant. In the evening Dani's son came to the office and the receipts were exchanged. Entries were made in the books of the plaintiff company. In the evening Dwarkhadas received an abstract of the disbursements. Under instruction from his father, witness directed several entries to be made in the books of the Tricumdass Mills and of Dwarkadas. The Rs. 50,000 were not used for the Plaintiff company Dwarkadas did not tell Dani in witness's presence that the moneys were used for the plaintiff company Dwarkadas did not make the suggestion imputed to him. No cash passed from the plaintiffs to the Tricamdas Mills and thence to Dwarkadas with regard to this item. They were mere "havals" entries. The plaintiff company had paid back the amount to the defendent.

CREDIT SHAKEN IN THE MARKET.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setalwad, wi tness said that his father had occupied a high position in life upto his death and lived in the manner of a very rich man. Some time before his death, he enjoyed good credit in commercial circles. In May 1909, his credit was shaken in the market.

It was because of his credit that he was able to finance the big concerns. His own transactions ran into very many lacs.

Q.—Besides, he was financing the three mills?

A.—No, the mills were financing my father.

Dwarkadass had to strange for the financing of the three mills. The borrowings with regard to the mill ran into very many lacs. Dwarkadass was insolvent since 1904. Dwarkadass' whole effort was not to allow people to know his real state. He would never do anything to imperil his credit, nor was he ever indiscreet to do so. He would either meet the liabilities at the proper time or give plausible excuses for not doing so. Witness did know his father's real state some six or eight months before the latter's death. Witness had a shadow of a doubt before that but he did not know the real state of his father. Dwarkadass did make witness his confident in most of the transactions, looking at which now he could say they were frauds. Witness was not taken into confidence with regard to the forgery of the debentures. Witness could give details of many frauds. The bribes alleged by the witness, were the witness now new wrong, but were customary transactions. About the bribes, witness was told by his father that they should submtt to the times. The bribes were customary because every Marwari munim in Bombay took bribes. Witness had given evidence in the liquidation proceedings. His answer there thathe did not know that his father was involved was not true. There the word "criminally" seemed to have been dropped. This explanation witness had not given in the last suit, as he did not remember the circumstances then. Witness could give no reason why his father took him in his confidence with regard to the frauds. He was able to do that all himself without witness's assistance. After December 1908, Tricumdass mills were able to receive many lacs from the market and they paid out many lacs. The same answer applied to the Lakhmidass mills. Generallythe cheques of both the mills were never dishonoured. The mills were getting moneys to pay their depositors and to pay witness father but with very great difficulty. In February 1909 either of the two mills could have got Rs. 50,000, but with very great difficulty. All these borrowings were arranged by Dwarkadass. On the 13th February 1909, Dwarkadass paid to the Tricumdass mills Rs. 1,52,000, which included the Rs. 59,000 in suit. It did not follow that the Rs. 50,000 were required for the Tricumdass mills. Dani's son was present throughout the whole interview between Dani and the witness on the 13th. After the 13th February the defendant had not advanced large sums through Dani to the Tricumdass Mills. The advances were very small and they were either taken away the same day or the next day. These loans were made because Dani badly required Dwarkadass' assistance with regard to a matter in which Dani's master was very vitally interested. Dwarkadass was promised a present of five lacs by the defendant for that work.

Evidence is proceeding.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

Crown Application.

At the seventh sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar, the Advocate-General on behalf of the Crown, applied that the abduction case committed to the Court be tried by a special jury.

Mr. Wadia for Mr. and Mrs. King did not object, but left it to the Court.

Mr. Velinkar for the third accused, the Khan of Koti, consented.

His Lordship remarked that he had read the papers and he could see no complexities in it. The case was not as complex as the one proceeding before him and a common jury, or as one decided the other day.

His Lordship intimated that he would pass orders to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

DESTROYING VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dhondu Tuckaram was charged with cheating and destroying valuable document thereby causing injury to Gangabai.

The complaint was that ten months ago the complainant had stood security and obtained from Verji, Marwari, Rs. 50 for the accused; the latter passing a demand note for the amount. On the 5th January the accused approached Gungabai and induced her to bring back the original receipt from the Marwari as he intended to settle his account. The note was brought, which the accused from her hand and tore into two pieces. One piece he put in his pocket and the other he threw away. She raised an alarm, when a companion of the accused put a ten rupee note in her hand and they both ran away.

The accused denied the charges and pleaded that the charge was trumped up because he would not pay the complainant ten rupees which she demanded for her troubles. The Marwari's amount was fully paid.

The accused was fined Rs. 75, and out of the amount of the fine Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

PROSECUTION UNDER PILGRIMS ACT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain P. O. Gore, commander of the steamer "Bunsuri" was charged with violating the pilgrim's act.

Mr. C.R. Watkins, Assistant Collector prosecuted while Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complaint was that the steamer was a pilgrim ship and that the accused had taken fifteen passengers from Makala port, which is not a pilgrim port.

The defence was that Makala not being a pilgrim port the accused could take ordinary passengers from that port.

The magistrate convicted the accused under section 6 of the act and fined Rs .15.

DESPERATE CHARACTERS.

Bound Over for Six Months.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged eight Deccan badmashes with being a danger to the Society. They were called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

The accused were desperate characters and they assembled together for thieving purposes.

They were ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100, with a surety for a like amount.

One accused asked time until the 19th instant to get a surety and the others saying they were unable to do so, and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST CLERK.

Arrested on Mail Steamer.

Mr. Funel, Inspector, Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, in consequence of instructions received here from the Resident of Aden went on board the mail steamer, India, yesterday morning and arrested one C. Santos, head clerk in the office of Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Aden, Santos stands charged with criminal breach of trust. He was placed before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, and ordered to be sent back to Aden.

LORD ALINGTON'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb, 9.

The condition of Lord Alington continues to be satisfactory.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 27th Jan. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate ergs for week ending 27th Jan. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System	2791·34	2026100	4937700	6963800
A.-D.-O. Ry.....	125·66	32600	120200	152800
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	3100	7200	10,300
Total...	2957·29	2061800	5065100	7126900
Earningge for corresp. 7 days ending 27th Jan. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1704777	4716278	6421055
A.-D.-O. Ry. ...	125·66	29830	82235	111965
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1796	4672	6468
Total...	2957·29	1736603	4803185	6539388
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg.I.M. R.System	.....	+321323	+221422	+542745
Dec. A.D.O.R.	.....	+ 2970	+ 37965	+ 40935
Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 1304	+ 2528	+ 3832

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise.....	31 45	Messrs I W Stokes and J F Preston.
Melody	20 6	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Mutter
Isca	34 55	Dr E Faulkner.

Course : Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Length 12·57 miles—Time limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Trixie	11 19	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIver
Antelope.....	21 59	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Brin.....	12 7	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I
Lylie	12 7	Messrs D Fraser & R E Fisher
Pepita.....	32 48	Lt J White, R N

Course :—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—Length 9·7 miles—Time limit 6-45 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE for "C" CLASS and TOMJIT CLASS RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on course M. S.	Entered by
Fevella	5 20	Dr B K Goldsmith
Coralie	4 40	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud	2 40	Officers R E
Mavourneen	0 40	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	6 0	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Chutha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	6 0	C N Moberly Esq
Curlew	2 0	Messrs A S Orr and H B Pilcher
Swallow.....	6 0	A S Folkes Esq
Cricket	13 20	T S Gregson Esq
Marie Louise.....	13 20	K MacIver Esq
Anna	10 40	Officers H M's Mint

Course : Cee Vessel—Sunk Book port—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 8·03 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

2nd CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Restricted to Metre Class Boats.—Sails at 2-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Maya	Scr	V T Jamson, Esq
Corrie.....	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq

Course: Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—Mark Buoy port.—Cee Vessel—Length 14·34 miles—Time limit 8 pm.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day :—

	p. m.
Dealers' Selling Plate (Divided).... ...	3 5
Dealers' Selling Plate (Divided)-... ...	3 35
The Newmarket Plate	4 5
The Arabian Plate	4 35
The February Plate	5 5
The Andheri Plate	5 35
The Arab Pony Plate	6 5

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

Standard Time.

	p. m.
Colaba	2·24
Church Gate	2-29
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-39

As no vehicular traffic is able to pass along Clerk Road, between Jacob's Circle and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line, in consequence of the construction of an over bridge being in progress, the public proceeding to the Mahalaxhmi Racecourse from Jacob Circle, and the roads running thereto are advised to deviate their route by way of Haines and Junction Roads.

TENNIS.

Allahabad Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

The following are the results of the fourth day's play in the Allahabad Tennis Tournament :—

Gentlemen's Open Singles Semi-final Round. Davies beat Jacob, H. Nelson Wright beat Roe.

Gentlemen's Open Doubles Semi-final Round. H. Nelson Wright and O'Donnell beat Roe and Moultre, Davies and Crawford beat Moss and Hebbert.

Open Mixed Doubles, Second Round : Mrs Leslie Jones and Davies beat Mrs. Tudball and Johnson (Capt.)

Ladies Open Singles, Semi-final Round : Mrs. Adams beat Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Leslie Jones beat Mrs. Gibson.

Gentlemen's Handicap, Singles, Second Round : Davies W. O from Moss Harper (Scr) beat Varma, Gregg (Scr) beat Johnson (Captain) ; Johnson (I. C. S.) beat Radford Crawford beat Mumford (Scr), Richardson (Scr.) beat W. T. M. Wright. Third Round :—Gregg (Scr) beat Weld (Scr) ; Moultre beat Johnson 10-8, 8-6 ; Crawford beat Richardson (Scr).

Handicap, Men's Doubles, First Round : Smith and Adams beat Sen and Mukherji, Ratigan and Radford beat Roe and Dillon. Second Round : Davies and Crawford beat Coutts and Cunningham, Bridge and Watts beat Moss and Hebbert.

Handicap Mixed Doubles, Second Round : Mrs. Gibson and Herbbert (Scr), W. O. from Adams and Mrs. Adams. Third Round :—Mrs. Cunningham and Harper beat Mrs. Tudball and Johnson (Capt.) Mrs. Blair and Jacob beat Mrs. Walker and Burdett.

LUCKNOW DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9.

The Lucknow Dog Show held yesterday attracted over hundred entries, the standard in all classes being exceptionally high. The prizes presented by the Indian Kennel Association were awarded as follows :—

The Best Dog in the Show.—Mr. Law's Hazelnut.

The Best Puppy.—Mr. Lal Munish Awar Bux's Beau Brocade.

The Best Bitch.—Mr. P. C. Paul's Rival Princess.

Hazelnut also took the special prize presented by the Calcutta Kennel Club.

The Prize for the best Lucknow exhibit was won by Mr. S. M. Habibulla's Disk and for the best exhibit owned by a lady by Mrs. Polwhelas Peter Pan.

Mrs. Way distributed the prizes.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1912.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance—1 mile, 5 furlongs.

Zemindar of Sivagiri's b e m Sanhedrin
Zemindar of Sivagiri's bl aus h Black Douglas.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch e g Matiyela.
Mr. Kelso's br e m Hilarity.
H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mil.
H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e m Hamara.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e m Wayward and Wild.
Mr. F. M. Garda's br e m Lady Erna.
Mr. R. R. S.' br e g Langton.
Mr. G. K's bl aus g Aborigine.
Mr. G. K's ch n am g Coat-of-Arms.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's bl n am g Gallileo.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Vancouver.
Mr. R. S. Forage's ch e m Bachelor's Belle.
Mr. T. Gordhandas's b or bl e g Pelargonium II.
Mr. M. Goculdas' b aus g Master Delavel.
Mr. M. Goculdas' br aus m Cheeky, 14-1.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. Craig McKerrow's b e m Vacto.
Zemindar of Sivagiri's ch aus h Barm
Zemindar of Sivagiri's b e m Sanhedrin
Mr. Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl aus g Malmsey
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Chobham
Mr. F. M. Garda's ch e m Grevillea
Mr. G. K's b aus g Socialist
H. H. the Jam Saheb's br e g Punt
Mr. R. S. Forage's b e m Aqueduct
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus g Soult Line
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Refresher, 14-2
Mr. Heath's b e m Merry Spinner
Mr. Heath's b e h Elser

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Macann
Mr. F. M Garda's b e h Silver Memory
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's ch e g Pincher
Mr. G. K's b aus m Dansease
Mr. G. K's b aus g Socialist
Mr. W. Homer's ch aus g Ruby Tin
Mr. F. N. Furdoonjee's b e m Yvette
Mr. R S. Forage's b e m Aqueduct
H. H. the Maharaja of Rewah's b aus h Lancelar
Mr. M. Goculdas' b aus g Lord Carlyon
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Borgie 14-2
Capt. Hodgson's ch e m Mrs. Bang

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's ch aus g Encourage, 14 1 1-4
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch e m Spring Daisy, 14-1 3-4
Mr. R. R. S.' b aus h Leo Grand, 14-1 1-2
Mr F. M. Garda's, ch aus m Ask Mama, 14-2.
The Chief of Mahisal and Mr. F. M. Garda's ch e m Mauveron, 14-2.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Refresher, 14-2
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Evening Herald, 14-1 1-4.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br aus m Pantry Girl, 14-2.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance—1 mile, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Yussuff bin Essa's g a h Ghalyum
Mr. R. R. S' ch a h Steward, 14-0
Mr. R. R. S' g a h Regent
Mr. G. K's. ch a h Valens, 14-0
Mr. G. K's. b a h Parliament
Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Artist
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Burgomaster
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosainelmulook
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Grand Duke
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold
Mr. W. Homer's b a h Last Chance, (late Bashir)
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanie
Mr. J. R. Rajah's a h Guinea Merchant
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Hadee
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Thaboor
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Winchester
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Baloz, 14-0
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Visto
Mr. Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance—About 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr A S Oomer's g a h Well Done
Mr R R S' g a h Regent
Mr R R S' b a h Red Monk
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Burgomaster
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Grand Duke
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a e Money Gold
Mr Waheed's b a h Aga
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook
Mr F N Furdoonjee's g a h Far East, 12 3 1-2
Mr R S Forage's g a h Lama, 14
Mr Beg's b a h Mysore
Mr M Goculdas' b ah Padsha
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Mexico
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt
Mr Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo

THE ASIAN PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's g a h Ashhroff, 14
Mr A S Oomer's b ah Rajput, 13 2 1-4
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Chechan, 13 3
Mr Faraz bin Sanad's b a h Marr, 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward, 14
Mr R R S' ch a h Taohreet, 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Majesty, 13 3
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor, 13 3
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik, 13 2 3-4
Mr F M Gard's g a h Grey Falcon, 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdoola Faraz' b a h Order, 13 2 3-4
Mr Valiji Moosaji's b a h Turkish General, 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman, 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Snowman, 14
Mr Waheed's b a h Singer, 13 3 1-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13 3
Mr Gold's ch a h Prime Minister, 14
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree, 13 3
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Khaias, 13 3 3-4
Mr Beg's b a h Oraditor, 13-2 3-4
Mr. A. J. D'Sousa's b a h Maasal, 13-3 3-4
Mr. A. W. Esa's b a h Soltaire, 13-3 1-4
Mr. Lion's g a h Pendil, 13-3
Mr. Julian's g a h Little Titch (late Cocaine), 13-2
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Berg, 13-2 1-2
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Sweden, 13-2 3-4
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Minerva, 13-2
Mr. Mujeed Jurzis' ch a h Little Laffy, 13-2 1-2
Capt. Hodgson's b a g Tofic Pasha, 13-3 1-2
Mr. Bampfylde's b a h St. Anthony, 14-0
Mr. Bampfylde's b a h Young Thara, 13-3 1-2
Mr. Thimble's g a h Fairplay, 13 3
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush, 13-3 1-4
Messrs. D. Framjee and Mehta's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

England v. Wales.—England beat Wales, at Twickenham on Jan. 20, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0, after a sternly contested game. The sides were :—

England.—W. R. Johnston (Bristol), back ; F. E. Chapman (Westoe), R. W. Poulton (Oxford) University, J. G. G. Birkett (Harlequins), and H. Brougham (Harlequins), three-quarter backs ; A. D. Stoop (Harlequins) and J. A. Pym (Blackheath), half-backs ; R. Dibole (Newport), N. A. Wodehouse (United Services) C. H. Pillman (Blackheath), A. H. Mollwaine (United Services), R. O. Stafford (Bedford), J. A. King (Headingley), J. H. Eddison (Headingley), and D. Holland (Devonport Albion), forwards.

Wales.—J. Bancroft (Swansea), back ; Evan Davies (Cardiff), W. Spiller (Cardiff), F. W. Birt (Newport), and J. P. Jones (Pontypool), three-quarter backs ; R. M. Owen (Swansea) and C. M. Lewis (Cardiff), half-backs ; J. Webb (Abertillery), A. P. Coldrick (Newport), H. Uzzell (Newport), D. J. Thomas (Swansea), Rees Thomas (Pontypool), Glynn Stephens (Neath), Howell Davies (Neath), and L. Trump (Newport), forwards.

Referee.—Mr. J. T. Tulloch (Scotland).

Scotland beat France, at Edinburgh on Jan. 20 by 5 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try 3 1 (points) to 1 try (3 points). The conditions were favourable, and a crowd of about 16,000 watched the match.

Owing to the International match at Twickenham, many of the club matches arranged for Jan. 20 were scratched. The chief of those which were played resulted as follows:—Devonport Albion beat Leicester by 2 tries (6 points) to 0. Cardiff beat Moseley, at Cardiff, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points). Pantypool beat Gloucester, at Pontypool, by 4 tries (12 points) to 1 try (3 points). Neath beat Llanelly, at Neath by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 0. Northampton beat Cheltenham at Northampton by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Northumberland beat Durham, in the County Championship at Gateshead, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (11 points).

Guy's Hospital beat Oxford University, at Honor Oak Park on Jan. 24, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 0, and their victory was fully deserved.

Cambridge University beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Cambridge, by 3 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (25 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

ASSOCIATION.

The results of the matches in the League Championship were :—Woolwich Arsenal 2 goals, Newcastle United 1, at Newcastle; Blackburn Rovers 3, Notts County 1, at Nottingham; Everton 3 Liverpool 1, at Liverpool; Tottenham Hotspur 0, Sunderland 0, at Tottenham; Middlesbrough 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Middlesbrough ; Preston North End 1, Bury 0, at Preston; Aston Villa 3, Manchester City 1, at Birmingham; Oldham Athletic 3, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Oldham; West Bromwich Albion 2, Manchester United 1, at Manchester. The match between Sheffield United and Bradford City, at Sheffield, had to be postponed owing to the weather.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League were:—Burnley 5 goals, Hull City 1, at Burnley; Fulham 3, Hunddersfield Town 1, at Fulham; Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Chelsea 1, at Wolverhampton; Clapton Orient 3, Leeds City 0, at Leeds; Stockport County 1, Bristol City 0, Stockport; Grimsby Town 3, Gainsborough Trinity 2, at Gainsborough. The following matches were postponed owing to the weather:—Bradford v. Blackpool, at Bradford; Barnsley v. Glossop, at Barnsley; Derby County v. Birmingham, at Derby; Leicester Fosse v. Notts Forest, at Leicester.

The results of the matches in the Southern League were:—Swindon Town 2 goals, Crystal Palace 1, at Swindon; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Watford 1, at Park Royal; Plymouth Argyle 2, West Ham United 0, at Upton Park; Millwall 3, Reading 0, at New Cross; Brentford 7, New Brompton 1, at Brentford; Stoke 2, Coventry City 1, at Stoke; Northampton 1, Norwich City 0, at Northampton; Brighton and Hove Albion 4, Leyton 0, at Brighton; Bristol Rovers 2, Southampton 0, at Bristol; Luton 4, Exeter City 2, at Luton.

Three matches in the first round of the Football Association Cup were replayed on Jan. 22. The results were as follows:—Barnsley 3 goals, Birmingham 0, at Barnsley; Leicester Fosse 6, Croydon Common 1, at Leicester ; Blackpool 2, Crewe Alexandra 2, at Blackpool.

Devon beat the East Midlands in the semi-final round of the County Championship at Northampton on Jan. 25 by 18 points to 3.

The last two of the drawn games in the first round of the Football Association Cup were replayed on Jan. 25. The results were:—Middlesbrough 2 goals, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Sheffield ; Blackpool 2, Crewe Alexandra 1, at Manchester; Middlesbrough will now play West Ham United at Middlesbrough in the second round and Blackpool will meet Bolton Wanderers at Bolton.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Lieut. Wordsworth, No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed to No. 6. Mountain Battery, at Quetta.

Lieut. Col. H. B. Walker, Border Regiment, is appointed General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Burma Division.

Capt. Bourne, Brigade Major, Sscunderabad Cavalry Brigade, is appointed to succeed Major Sheppard, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Rawal Pindi Division.

Capt. A, F. C. Williams, 31st Lancers, is appointed Brigade Major, Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel Hodson, 57th Rifles, is appointed officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Lahore Division, vice Colonel Thompson proceeding on leave.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Following Press Communique is issued in the Foreign Department.—Lieut Col J. Manners V. C., C. V. O., C. I. E., Resident in Nepal, will proceed on leave of 9 months in June, and during his absence Lieut Col. H. L. Showers C. I. E., will officiate as Resident in Nepal the latter being succeeded as Resident at Jaipur by Major B. E. M. Gurdon C. I. E., D. S. O., on his teturn from leave.

The Hon. Mr. A. F. O'Dwyer C. I. E., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, will proceed on six months leave in May.

Mr. Cobb C. I. E., Resident at Baroda, will officiate as Agent to the Governor Goneral in Central India and Lieutenant Colonel S. F. Impey, C. I. E., for Mr. Cobb, Lieutenant Colonel S. F Bayley succeeding Colonel Impey as Political Agent in Bundelkhund.

Mr. C. L. B. Russel, Resident at Indore, will proceed on long leave in April and will be succeeded by Mr. J. B. Wood C.I.E., at present temporary Additional Foreign Secretary.

Lieut.-Col.Kemball C. I. E., Resident at Gwalior, will proceed on long leave in June and will be succeeded by Mr. W. E. Jardine, C.I.E.

Lieut.-Col F. W. P. MacDonald from Baluchistan, replacing Mr. Jardine as Political Agent Malwa.

Major P. I. A. Spence, Political Agent, Bhopal, will proceed on long leave in April and will be succeeded by Mr. W. S. Dawis now on special duty in Central India.

Lieut. Colonel Berkeley, Political Agent, Haraoti, will proceed long leave in April and will be succeeded by Major Peacock now on special duty in Rajputana.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, C. S. I., C. I. E., will vacate the appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department on retirement in March and will be succeeded by Mr. A. H. Grant C. I. E. Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Mr. B. J. Gould, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, will go on leave in April and will be succeeded by Major H. B. St. John from Baluchistan.

Mr. C. F. Bunbury, C. S. I., on return from leave will resume his appointment of Judicial Commissioner, North West Frontier Province.

Capt. J. S. Crosthwaite on return from leave will be posted to the North-West Frontier Province.

Colonel C. H. U. Price, D. S. O., commanding the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Karachi, will complete seven years in the command of that smart corps on the 1st April next. Colonel Price began his soldiering in the Welsh Regiment in October, 1881, and two years later joined the Indian Staff Corps. He got his captaincy in 1892, majority in 1901, lieutenant-colonelcy in 1905 and brevet colonelcy in March, 1908. He served in the Burmese Expedition, 1886-88, and was severely wounded in the action with the enemy on the 24th February, 1887 (medal with two clasps), and he commanded the Singo Field Force in the Uganda campaign of 1887-98, and for some time he was in command of the troops operating against those strange people, the Unyoros, and shared in the engagement at Jeruba and some smaller affairs (mentioned several times in despatches, D. S. O., brevet majority, medal with two clasps). Under his command the 129th has proudly kept up the reputation it has always had to being a "crack" regiment.

IMPORTING ARMS INTO INDIA.

A Christian Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLI, Feb. 9.

At the Tinnevelly Sessions to-day before Mr. Oldfield, Sessions Judge, Augustine Alexander, a Christian of Mangalore, was prosecuted under the Arms Act for attempting to import arms to British India. It was stated for the prosecution that the accused who left India eighteen years ago was employed as a clerk in several places in Africa and the Argentine Republic and returned to India via Tuticorin. At the customs he signed the usual declaration that he had no arms in his possession, but on a search it transpired that a revolver and cartridges were concealed in his person. The accused in defence pleaded ignorance of the law, but the Judge convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

A commendable feature about Lemco is its marvellous "keeping properties." Even in the tropics opened jars keep absolutely fresh and pure. This phenomenon is not due to preservatives, but to beef purity and perfect concentration. Food reliability reaches its topmost point in Lemco. Replace the cork to keep out dust.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain W. B. Marison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of petroleum.

The steamer Elsa, 2304 tons, Captain K. M. Warnse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Athenic, 2,628 tons, Captain J. S. Penwill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee in ballast.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer India, 4,193 tons Captain G. W. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the English Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Coniston, 2,137 tons, Captain C. P. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast.

The steamer Meteor, 2,575 tons, Captain J. Rasmussen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Pulo Bamboe, with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Halios, 860 tons, Captain F. Kundsen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

The steamer Brazilians, 2,438 tons Captain J. Snowdon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Annie Rickmer, 2571 tons, Captain H. Astling, will sail to-day for Portsaid for orders and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, will sail to-day for Bushire in ballast.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2718 tons, Captain Figari, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 17 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine
In Stream.
Majidi .....1857 Geddie .....Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Feb. 9.

Beawada.....3270 Kilner .....M M & Co
Coniston.....2137 Wilson.....
Devanha.....4785 Hickney.....Chins.....28-3 .....
P & O Co
Elsa.....2304 Warnse .....
Gallia.....555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Iriomero .....3826 Hunter .....T M & Co
India.....4193 Gordon .....P & O Co
Ilola.....3402 Tucker .....Calcutta...M M & Co
Kuala .....360 McLarin .....K N & Co
Koweit.....2336 Coates .....H S N Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Sumati.....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Skembergen .....3455 Youngs .....T M & Co
Singu.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Pundua.....2126 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Uganda .....3498 Kilpatrick ... .Calcutta...M M & Co
Wearbeck.....2446 Shotton .....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Martin	China	13-3	P & O Co
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Kobi	13-2	J P & Co
O & B Cronzeth Hall	2435	Ogg	Marseilles	18-2	
D&E Athenic	3623	Penwill	Liverpool	30-2	W & A G & Co
F Clan Mackinnon	3009	Young		17-2	J Finlay & Co
G Meshtari	1107	LeMiere	Basrah	17-2	Bo & P S N Co
M Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
O Sofala	3438	Bawan		M M & Co	
P Wartenfels	3834	Reimers	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
Nasiri	912	Watson	Basrah	17-2	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capri	2718	Figari	Kobe	10-2	R Line
3 Annie Rickmer	2572	Ostling	Antwerp	9-2	W & A G & Co
4 Massuri	2121	Gore	Hull	B & P S N Co	
5 Kirkfield	3085	Dunmody	Kobe	19-2	
6 Sicilia		Dante	Genoa	17-2	R Line
7 Habsburg	2416	Seberich		Trieste	A L S N Co
12 & 13 China	4151	Tocque	London	P & O Co	
15 Colombo Maru	2220	Toranaka	Kobe	9-2	N Y Kaisha

P & O Dock.

Kanzler	1665	Coltzau	Durban	16-2	A Strander & Co

M W D D

Dunrobin	2319	Carr	Bushire	10-2	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Elsa	Warsoe	Calcutta, Jan 28
	Singu	Murison	Rangoon, Jan 31
	Athenic	Penwill	Karachi, Feb 6
	India	Gordon	London, Jan 19
	Coniston	Wilson	Port Said, Jan 24
	Meteor	Rasmussen	P Samboe, Jan 30

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Helios	Kundsen	Bangkok
	Brazilians	Snowdon	Calcutta
	Colabaria	Ramage	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dunrobin, Carr for Bushire.
" Annie Rickmer, Ostling for Port Said &c.
" Capri, Figari for Kobe.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Calna, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived at London on the morning of the 8th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th February.

42. Musketry.—Saturday, 10th February 1912.
Class-firing for No 1 Company at the British Infantry Range, Colaba Firing to commence at 4-30 p.m.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

43. Parade—Saturday 10th February 1912.
Officers, D R F Specialists, and Gun Layers, instructions at Middle Ground, Fort.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
All qualified Layers are requested to attend this parade.
No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery under No 1 of sub-Divisions. A I 6 B L C is allotted to No 1 Company A 2 to No 2 Company.

44. Musketry—Sunday, 11th Feb. 1912.
The Inter-Company Cup Competition will take place at the British Infantry Range, Colaba.
Firing to commence at 8 a.m.
Ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards.
Captains of teams to be on the range to draw for places at 7-45 a.m
Any sights (including Aperture) may be used.
There will also be a Spoon Competition under the same conditions, the scores being taken from the Inter-Coy Registers. Those who select to fire for spoons who are not firing in the Inter-Company teams will use the spare target and their scores will be taken separately.

47. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to Gunner C. G. Harris No. 1 Company from 9th to 29th February, both days inclusive.

48. Strength. The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—
No. 1442 Gunner F. C. Blacker No. 2 Company No. 1 Sub Division.
No. 1448 Gunner W. H. A. Woodroffe No. 1 Company No. 3 Sub Division.

49. Strength. The under-mentioned members having resigned are struck off the strength from to-days date:—
Gunner W. I. E. Jennis, R. C. Miles, G. Mills, and F H. Otto.

R. P. GUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
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£6 Indian Agents £7
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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY:

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Gumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for oxcile hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
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Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.
THE
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possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 10th February, 1912.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CHILD.

THE modern child, perhaps on account of its increasing rarity, has assumed the aspect of a problem. Books are written about it; its needs, moral, physical and intellectual, form the subject of lectures and of magazine articles, and the correct parental attitude is one of respectful admiration. The conscientious mother who lends an attentive ear to those who specialize upon the up-bringing of the young will find that much is expected of her. She must be an expert on hygiene and have a sound working knowledge of hospital-nursing: she must be partly an artist, partly a scientist and wholly an angel. The good old-fashioned slap which used to relieve the parent's temper without damaging the child, is denied to her. Punishment is, on the whole deprecated, or if found to be absolutely necessary must be of a type carefully fitted and proportioned to the offence—a matter which requires nicely-balanced judgment. Inborn fear of that truly terrible female, the British cook, is all that prevents her from personally superintending the preparation of the nursery meals, and she knows exactly what proportion of proteid each ounce of food should contain. If circumstances permit of it, she engages a lady-nurse in order that the first infantile lispings shall be uttered with a refined accent; the best room in the house is made into the nursery, and it is generally papered in art-green and furnished with a dado upon which anatomically correct, and admirably drawn animals disport themselves. As regards religious teaching, she can select one of the many hundred books of adapted biblical tales, which yearly make an appearance. These fully illustrated and carefully edited manuals dish up the likeliest miracles for childish delectation, and supply predigested theology in small portions.

In the light of these developments, mid-Victorian methods would appear to have been culpably haphazard. When the young mother of that era snatched a few moments from the embroidering of sofa covers in crewel-work, it was not in order to devote the time to the study of the development of moral responsibility in the child. Such abstruse problems did not exist for her, she brought to the up-bringing of her numerous family little more than a certain unmethodical discipline, a sense of duty and lavish affection. She scattered rewards and punishments with a liberal hand, and committed her children to the care of a kindly but wholly uneducated woman. The room she chose for the nursery was generally selected because it was out of ear-shot, and to repaper it would have been an unheard of extravagance. She personally superintended their religious instruction and administered the Bible to them in large and undiluted quantities. She led her little flock to church with unfailing regularity, and the tedium of the sermon was mitigated by surreptitious lollipops, of which her reticule carried an unfailing supply.

So great is the dissimularity between the educational methods of the late fifties and the early twenties that one is perpetually astonished to observe how small is the difference shown by the results. The modern little miss in her hygienic-cum-artistic attire differs in little but externals from the befrilled and ringletted Georgiana, while Leech's gleeful pictures of the pranks played by mischievous urchins prove that boy-nature remains unchanged throughout the ages. This brings us to the comforting conclusion that in reality it matters little what we do. Our fads, provided they are not carried to extremes, are powerless to make or mar. It is consoling to think that in spite of all our clumsy efforts to fashion the fabric of the tender mind, the real pattern, more wonderful than any of our poor imagining, develops of itself slowly and irrevocably day-by-day. As regards that fascinating mystery—the child's mind, the modern mother is no nearer an understanding of it than was her crinolined ancestress. The book has yet to be written which will supply the missing clue, and comprehension is impossible to those who have purchased knowledge at the price of hearing the gates of Eden clang to behind them. In the meantime we are perhaps in danger of losing some of the precious minutes of baby-days by occupying our thoughts overmuch with systems and theories. Let us rather make haste to enjoy the happy time before these delightful little creatures pass from their trustful dependence, and become separate entities, mere grown-ups like ourselves, bereft of all their ingenuous charm.

CHINESE WOMEN AND THE REVOLUTION.

ONE of the most striking features of the revolutionary movement in China, which has now at last achieved success, is the hope which it holds out for the emancipation of Chinese women. Sun-Yat-Sen, not long ago, stated publicly in Chicago that under his regime the age-long subjection of his country women would be altered to a position of full political equality. Sun-Yat-Sen, although still president of the Republic of Southern China, is at present at any rate somewhat overshadowed by the Marquis Yuan-Shih-Kai, who has been commissioned by Imperial Edict to undertake the formation of a Republic of China. How much in this matter he may share the advanced views of his colleague it is not possible yet to say, but we think it may be taken that Sun-Yat-Sen will be sufficiently influential in the new administration to realise at least a portion of his ambitions, so that Chinese womanhood, even if it may not secure political rights equal to those which manhood will enjoy, may at least be raised from that position of extreme subjection, in which it has hitherto existed. A London correspondent who has spoken to Dr. Cantlie, a Harley St. physician, who was one of Sun-Yat-Sen's most intimate friends, during his residence in London, sends a most interesting sketch of the President's views on this subject. He was told that the Republican leader is not only deeply in earnest, but that no section of the Chinese people have more implicit confidence and loyalty in his regime than the women. The receptions in his honour, which greeted him in many cities on his trip nearly three months ago from London to China were notable everywhere for enthusiastic demonstrations by women, while in China itself the educated classes among the women have had many celebrations in his honour. From the same authority the correspondent learned that it is a Chinese woman and a very brilliant one, who is a connecting link between the fortunes of Sun-Yat-Sen and his erstwhile adversary Yuan-Shih-kai. Mrs. Chang, the niece of the Marquis went to England and studied at Aberdeen University with her husband chiefly through the advice of Dr. Sun himself. Something of the enthusiasm with which Chinese women are assimilating Western culture may be gleaned from the fact that before she was fifteen Mrs. Chang had read extensively in the works of Carlyle, Spencer, and John Stuart Mill. Given the opportunity, we may have no doubt that there are many women in China who would follow a similar course with the same eagerness and ability, which Mrs. Chang has displayed. Doubtless higher education will have to face a struggle before it obtains a footing among Chinese women, as everywhere else it has had a struggle to face against prejudice and diffidence, but in spite of this fact the movement which Sun-Yat-Sen's influence is urging forward is one with limitless possibilities. The emancipation of their women must be a great thing for the Chinese people, immeasurably affecting the life and force of their nation, and who knows that it may not revive for us the Yellow Peril in a new phase.

THE LATE DR. BUSTEED.

THE late Dr. Henry Busteed will be best remembered by the only book he ever published "Echoes from Old Calcutta," a work which arose from newspaper articles at first and grew in successive editions both in interest and popularity till it became an indispensable volume for all interested in its subject. Busteed was a busy official in the Assay Department, of the Mints at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta for nearly thirty years, yet he found time to devote himself to the local antiquities of Calcutta and thereby set a good example. As Lord Curzon well points out in the introductory letter in the latest edition of his book, "your greatest service is to have taught the modern generation in India that the business of administration, however absorbing, may yet leave leisure for scholarly research, and that they owe a duty of reverence to a past which was the unconscious seed-time of our present Imperial harvest." It is remarkable how much scholarly work has been done by busy officials in India in the intervals of business, and the Mint, wherein Dr. Busteed's whole Indian career lay, furnishes some striking examples. Horace Hayman Wilson, one of the greatest Orientalists of the last century with a world-wide reputation for recondite learning, passed his whole career of twenty-five years in India in the Calcutta Mint and was for the greater part of that time Assay Master there as did Dr. Busteed. His assistant, at first, and then successor as Assay Master was James Prinsep, who devoted all the time that he could snatch from his work to literary and scientific pursuits so intensely that he died a premature death at forty from softening of the brain, caused by over-work. The two great scholars, no doubt, inspired their late successor to follow in their footsteps and carry on researches which, though less recondite have been so fruitful. At the time when Dr. Busteed first interested himself in old Calcutta lore forty years ago and began to write the sketches which later grew into the "Echoes," there were very few persons besides himself who interested themselves in such matters. His researches drew a large circle to these studies and may be said to have set the vogue in this matter. Many writers, both Anglo-Indians and Bengali, as the late S. C. Hill, C. Wilson, Mr. P. Ray, and Mr. Walter Firminger and others, have followed Dr. Busteed and made old Calcutta and Bengal familiar to us. The Calcutta Historical Society was the fruit of this revived taste for research into local antiquities. This taste stands in need of an impetus again as the demise of the Calcutta Society would seem to show, and we hope another official may arise to furnish the proper inspiration and stimulus to his favourite studies.

THE BELFAST MEETING.

THE opening of the Home Rule Campaign in Belfast has proved a much tamer proceeding than was anticipated. Good counsels—added to extensive military precautions—prevented a breach of the peace, which had been feared and Mr. Churchill was able to avoid the Unionist quarter of the town both on arrival and departure. He delivered a speech, full of pleasant words and happy phrases, but he gave neither his hearers nor the country any concrete scheme for discussion. Perhaps he abstained from too much fact advisedly, for we were told yesterday that the Home Rule Bill is still under the consideration of the Cabinet. Yet he said enough to inspire Irish Nationalists with the hope that a workable measure will be propounded; and enough to instil a spirit of activity into the leaders of the party in Ireland to set to work on a mission of political proselytisation. Mr. Churchill's speech was an appeal to the sentimentalism of the Irish people, and we think he was wise in the interests of his own party that he avoided the dry details of the Bill, which must soon come before the country.

WE understand that the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital is nearing completion and that His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony of the same, at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 27th of March next.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, Education Member of Council, will visit Allahabad next week.

AN amended rule has been issued regarding the rules of the election on to the Bengal Council by the Calcutta Trades Association.

CAPTAIN B. Gourand, 17th Lancers, died at Aden on Thursday, on board the "Salsette," of heart failure.

THE *Pioneer* says that the Viceroy's proposed shooting trip to the Kheri Jungles has been abandoned.

H. H. THE Thakore Saheb of Morvi, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe, by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer, "India."

MAJOR H. BATEMAN Champain, Military Secretary to Lord Carmichael, is now in Calcutta in connection with arrangements for His Excellency's transfer to Bengal.

Rao Bahadur K. Vaithialingham Pillai, Senior Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, has been appointed to act as Presidency Postmaster, Madras, in place of Mr. J. P. Barker, transferred to Bombay.

THE *Englishman's* Behar correspondent reports the death of Mr. Murray of the Bettiah Forest Department. He was mauled by a tiger, which he had already wounded, and shortly afterwards died from his injuries.

THE Imperial section of the Delhi Durbar accounts are now being closed and those of local Governments will be settled as early as possible. It is not expected that the estimates on the whole will be exceeded.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council held for the purpose of, discussing the Marumakathayam Bill concluded its sittings. Certain modifications were made in the Bill and certain clauses were withdrawn.

THE Surgeon-General to the Madras Government has been requested to submit plans and estimates for a hospital in the neighbourhood of Madras and a sanatorium at Coimbatore as Edward VII memorial of the Madras Presidency.

THE Madras Government have informed the Director of Public Instruction in that Presidency that the Government of India have decided that the 12th December shall in future be designated "Durbar Day" and recognised as a day of loyal celebration in all educational institutions, which are in session at the time.

AT a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee to be held on the 10th instant a letter will be presented from the Revenue Secretary to the Punjab Government that the Government is not prepared to make Government grant towards the carrying of the sewage scheme prepared by Mr. Dudley, late Municipal Engineer, Lahore, unless the Committee meets considerable portion of the cost of the scheme,

THE following telegram has been sent by the Indian Telegraph Association to the Viceroy:—"We, the members of the Indian Telegraph Association of the Madras Centre, feel that the assurance given by the Government in their resolution of 24th January is very vague, admitting of any interpretation, and pray that His Excellency will be pleased to issue definite assurance to allay the feelings and fears of the staff. An extraordinary meeting of the Association is called for Sunday next to discuss the present grave situation.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

ULSTER HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Is it only Ulster Hall? That remains to be seen: But if it is only Ulster Hall, Mr. Churchill's consent to deliver his much-debated speech in some other building in Belfast eases at any rate a very difficult situation and all will hope that the visit of the First Lord of the Admiralty to the centre of Orangeism in Ireland will pass over without the effusion of blood that at one time seemed inevitable. Whatever else may be said about the action taken by the Ulster Unionists and according to the Dublin correspondent of the *Times* their "rather brutal" decision as he styles it has embarrassed the Unionists of the South of Ireland. One thing is clear; it is not bluff. The fact that the Belfast Harbour Board have snubbed the head of the Naval administration in what must be an entirely unprecedented manner shows what the state of feeling in Ulster is and how determined the Protestants of that province are not to have Home Rule if they can prevent it.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND HIS CRITICS.

The Foreign Secretary has at last condescended to notice the dead-set which is being made against him by the more advanced section of the Liberal Press, but while his assailants may perhaps feel a certain satisfaction at having drawn him, they cannot altogether like the somewhat disdainful way in which he alludes to them. It will be interesting to see how the chief of his critics, Mr. Massingham, of the *Nation* takes Sir E. Grey's indirect intimation that he does not care a two penny dam for them or their opinions. Mr. Balfour, it used to be said, gloried in never reading the newspaper; Sir Edward Grey does not go so far as this. He admits that he reads the local papers and that from that source and from no other he is aware that his conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation does not meet with the approval in certain quarters. He has, as he told the villagers of North Sunderland, in the speech he delivered to them on Saturday night seen extracts from the articles referred to. He has not taken the trouble to read all these articles themselves. It is enough for him to read "actual news" relating to events about which it is necessary that a man in his position should be informed. If in addition to performing a large amount of office work during the recess which he thinks a hardship—oh! these spoiled country gentlemen—he has to devote time which could be spent in healthy outdoor exercise, "in reading things about oneself, life would really be intolerable." But he has gathered something about the nature of the criticism passed upon him and observes that these "very bad advisers" find fault with what they erroneously call his foreign policy. No Foreign Minister he says can carry out a policy which is not also in its main lines the policy of the Cabinet of which he is a member. True, but a great Foreign Minister, sometimes compels his colleagues to accept his policy whether they entirely agree with it or not and apparently the days are past when Cabinet Ministers were ready to sacrifice their well-paid posts for the sake of their convictions. There are "accommodations" that were not known to our forefathers. The *Westminister Gazette* while it thinks the "note of bitterness"—it would be more accurate to say the note of contemptuousness—in the rejoinder of Sir E. Grey is justified by the unfairness of certain recent criticism, is constrained to find fault with him because he does not publish more papers in which respect he is so unlike his predecessors. We ought, the principal Liberal paper says, have papers which give us at least the outline of the leading transactions, and diplomacy right to be so conducted as to make this public record possible. There is something in this and it is at all events more reasonable than the talk of some of Sir G. Grey's censors who seem to think that he should hold his conferences with the representatives of foreign powers in Trafalgar Square after the manner of an ancient Greek, philosopher addressing his pupils. Sir Edward Grey does not talk much; possibly he is not a voluminous writer as were some of his predecessors, Lord Salisbury for example. In that case there may not be a great deal to publish. Moreover, luminous and copious despatch-writing in common with some other qualifications of statesmen of the Victorian era would almost appear to be going out of fashion. We have only to compare the rather jejune despatches on the epoch-making measures proclaimed at Delhi with some of the more memorable despatches that emanated from the India office and the Calcutta Secretariat *consule planco*.

"THE REAL LABOUCHERE."

Isaac Disraeli, as everybody knows, wrote a famous book entitled "Curiosities of Literature." If some one writes a work on "Curiosities of Journalism" he will not fully accomplish his task" if he fails to devote a chapter to the article which under the above heading fills many columns of this week's *Truth*. This extraordinary article is the talk of the town and I have only met one man who has a good word to say for it, and he is a greater cynic than "Labby" ever pretended to be. I say pretended to be, for he was always making himself out to be worse than he was—a very dangerous thing to do in a country with a Non-conformist conscience and certain other characteristics. The writer, evidently the Editor of *Truth*, emphasises Labouchere's "un-Englishness," his absteniousness—he seems to have boasted that when living *en garcon* in rooms in London not long ago his food cost him only ten pence a day—and his shabbiness in regard to dress. Except in the earlier days of the paper he founded and controlled when he toiled like a Trojan he had, we are told, little or no connection with *Truth* beyond drawing the considerable profits and reaping the praise of will done by others. "It was Horace Voules who made *Truth* as it has been known to the public for the last twenty-five years. Labouchere's part in all the troublesome libel actions that *Truth* fought in the days when Voules was editor was to come and sit beside George Lewis in court when we got to trial, and to receive the congratulations and compliments of the Press and public after the victory." But the writer does not go so far as to accuse Labouchere himself of having fostered the popular delusion." "It grew up quite independently of him, and, being the man he was, it could hardly prevent itself to him in any other light than that of the best joke of his life. It must be remembered that he had a profound contempt for public opinion. When he was publicly complimented—once in the columns of the *Times*, and even once or twice from the judicial bench—for the valuable public services that he had rendered as the editor of *Truth* in unmasking roguery, exposing fraud, and all the rest of it, he perhaps enjoyed the compliments a little more than he would have done had he really earned them; but I don't think it would have ever occurred to him that anybody else was seriously wronged by the compliments having gone astray." Attention is gently called to Labby's "Mephistophelian chuckle" and we are assured that the better you knew him "the more he astonished you, until you got to the point where your capacity for astonishment was exhausted. Is not "freak" really the right word for him?" A great deal is made of his fondness for old clothes and it is stated that in the nineties and onwards he used to go about London "looking like a dilapidated bagman." Well I frequently used to be meeting Labouchere when he walked abroad in St. James' Park and elsewhere and I cannot agree at all with this description of his attire. He was certainly not dandyish, but I have never once secondly him wearing garments that were "seedy." But this is what the writer who of couse saw him more often than I did, says:—From circumstantial evidence we gathered that he was a source of much trouble in this respect to Mrs. Labouchere. "It's a bit the worse for wear," he once remarked, half apologetically, when I was helping him into his overcoat. He had put his arm into some recess between the cloth and the lining, which was hanging in tatters. My wife won't let me go out in it, but I'm rather fond of it, and I hide it from her. He—he—he, and then came the Mephistophelian chuckle. He used to come to the office in one old jacket which excited much interest and mirth among the junior staff, one of whom declared that he could smell it coming up the stairs. One day Labby arrived in a more presentable garment, and in a very irritable frame of mind. He complained of being very uncomfortable, and presently threw off his coat, sitting in his shirt sleeves. He complained bitterly that Mrs. Labouchere had surreptitiously captured the old jacket. A week later, to the general horror, he reappeared in it, bubbling over with glee. "I've done her," he said to Voules. "I found it!" He never said where, but I suspect that he recovered it from the dustbin." Labby is not charged with being a miser, but it is suggested that he might easily have become one except for his social habits and the fact that he had wife and daughter! One thing in his favour is admitted. He repeatedly refused to convert his proprietor-ship of *Truth* into a limited company when it was put to him as a matter of business. But to a hint that it might be to the advantage of some of the staff in the event of his death he responded instantly—in fact by return of post." A man who could act like this could not have been so bad after all! And as to the doubtless well-deserved eulogy of the late Mr. Horace Voules who would have cared what *Truth* said if it had been supposed that he and not Mr. Labouchere was the author of all the smart paragraphs? Scarcely one in a thousand of the readers of *Truth* had ever heard of Mr. Horace Voules. I wonder what the well-known ex-Bombay civilian who was on terms of close intimacy with Labouchere in the later years of his life and who if rumour may be credited is chairman of the *Truth* Company thinks of the tone of this most astonishing "appreciation."

MEDICAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

Mrs. Slater is to be congratulated on the considerable amount of interest she has succeeded in arousing on this side in the movement for securing the establishment of a Government Medical Service for women in India. The authorities could not, if they would, ignore the volume of support which is given to the project and they must at any rate give the matter their serious attention. Lady Muir-Mackenzie puts the case for the desired reform very forcibly in a letter to the *Times*." In the words of the Dufferin Hospital, she writes, the majority of patients one woman who pays no attention to caste or purdah. They are often women of doubtful character or pariahs or very poor pleasant women. There is ample provision for such as these in the women's words of the general hospitals. The strict purdah women cannot use the Dufferin Hospitals because men doctors are at liberty to enter the wards. As a beginning Lady Muir-Mackenzie would place the Dufferin Hospitals entirely under women and she is not alarmed at the idea of a woman Deputy-Surgeon-General. Kipling as she points out after showing what England has done for the men of India asked "who has spoken out for these, the women and the young." His words recall a passage I once read in a work of a French author." Qui a vu la misere des hommes n'a rien vu; il faut voir la misere des femmes. Qui a vu la misere des femmes n'a rien vu; il faut voir la misere des infants. He who has seen the misery of men has nothing seen; one must see the misery of women. He who has seen the misery of women has nothing seen; one must see the misery of the children." Prompted by an impulse which every one must appreciate and respect Lord Curzon of Keddleston has intervened in the correspondence I cannot call it controversy, for there has been no oppositions hitherto to point out that the *Times* in its sympathetic article on the subject smiled to do justice to one who can no longer speak for herself. After the death of Queen Victoria Lady Curzon, he mentions, raised by her own exertions in India a fund which when she left amounted to £50,000 for the training of native *dais* midwives for the women of India "Lady Curzon, he continues, "did not advertise the movement; she did not allow her own name to be connected with it in any public way; it was simply called the Queen Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund. But the latest account which I read of it, published along with the annual report of Lady Dufferin's Fund, bore emphatic testimony to the excellent work that has been and is being done. At the same time Lord Curzon expresses his "cordial sympathy" with the object aimed at by Mrs. Slater and her friends who will doubtless find his commendation very useful when the proposal takes more definite shape.

OLLA PODRIDA.

In the Domestic Occurrences column of a London paper the other day the death was announced of a lady who was described as "the sweetheart wife" of so and so, I cannot remember having ever before seen the word "sweetheart" used as an adjective, if it be meant as an adjective and not as the first-half of a compound noun. In either case it is, if unusual, expressive and perhaps worthy of passing remark.

One of the newer Knights Sir George Gibbons has given £500 towards the establishment in London of a central head-quarters for the Society of Knights Bachelor. A propos nothing has been heard lately of the desire expressed by the Society that ordinary Knights should be put on a level with even companions of the various orders and allowed to wear a badge on ceremonial occasions. Some of the more modern baronets also hanker after a decoration and I should not be surprised if a similar demand were made before long by the Great Unpaid as the host of J. P.'s used to be called in mid-Victorian times.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 9.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition from Rambung telegraphs on the 8th that the Damroh party was expected to be at Pongging (near the confluence of the Yamme and Dihang rivers) on February 9th and the military police party to be back at Mishing on February 10. The Miri hills are plainly visitble from the signalling station on the hill above Komsing and efforts are being made to signal to the Miri survey party from there. The weather was fine.

MR. CHURCHILL ON HOME RULE.

FORECAST OF BILL'S PRINCIPAL CLAUSES.

CLEVER SPEECH AT THE BIG BELFAST MEETING.

EVENT PASSES WITHOUT DISORDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, on rising, was received with cheers, and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Sketching the outlines of the Home Rule Bill, he said it would be a measure harmonious with Imperial interests and creditable to its authors. Parliamentary business must be divided between the Imperial and the National; that was vital in modern communities. A measure applicable to Scotland and Wales was not applicable to Ireland, but the Government's plan would fit in with a general scheme of devolution and ultimate federation.

The Protestant fears, Mr. Churchill said, were groundless. The Irish Parliament and Senate would fairly represent minorities as well as majorities, and safeguards would be provided, in that the Crown could refuse to consent to any unjust law. The Imperial Government could repeal such a law. Religious freedom would be secured.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the point that the military would be under Imperial control. He pointed out that the matter of finance was the most important question of all. He would not ask the views of Mr. Redmond, Sir E. Carson or others. Each had his own opinion, but it was the Government's duty to decide on the question. Those wishing to wreck Home Rule would doubtless argue that once a National Government was created, the Imperial subsidy must cease, and not a farthing of British money go to Ireland. That was not statesmanlike or patriotic. All those who realised that a prosperous, loyal Ireland, lying like a break-water over Britain in the Atlantic, would be worth many divisions of the Fleet and Army, would not grudge the comparatively small sum required to give Ireland a good start, and a fair opportunity to carry on her own administration.

The Government intended to provide the long-delayed social and economic prosperity. (Cheers).

The Financial Proposals.

Mr. Churchill said that the financial proposals would give a fair start to the Irish Government. Invidious taxes could not be imposed upon Ulster, though the Irish Parliament would have real control over finance. The Imperial Government would carry out the Land Purchase and Old Age Pension Acts. The Irish financial system must be consistent with the finances of the United Kingdom. The actual separation of Ireland from Britain was impossible. Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament would be reduced.

In conclusion, Mr. Churchill declared that the Government was prepared to fight the matter through, and asked for fair play from the Unionists.

Mr. Redmond said he accepted every word of Mr. Churchill's noble speech. When a Parliament was given to Ireland, there would be a clear understanding that its powers were not to be abused, otherwise the Imperial Government would be justified in interfering and would be bound to do so. He was confident that the Liberals would never become an instrument of oppression of the Protestants of Ireland—(applause). It was the duty of Ulster to help to settle the Irish question. In that sense, he accepted Lord Randolph Churchill's words, "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right."

Mr. Redmond protested against the arrogant claim of the Unionists to override the will of Ireland, Britain and the Empire.

At the conclusion of the meeting the National Anthem was sung.

There were two Suffragette interruptions. Mr. Churchill advised the women to ask the Irish Parliament for votes.

Mr. Churchill left by motor-car. He was cheered through the Nationalist quarter, and then took a circuitous route and quietly entrained for Larne.

Three Sets of Arguments.

In his speech at Belfast, Mr. Churchill further said that the case for Home Rule rested on three main sets of arguments, the Imperial argument, the House of Commons argument, and the Irish argument. He laid special stress on the Imperial argument, as the largest and widest. He said that the settlement of a long quarrel between the British Government and the Irish people would be to the British Empire a boon and a blessing, a wonderful reinforcement, precious beyond compare. In their own island, the Irish race had dwindled, while the populations of Europe overflowed. The population of Ireland had ebbed away, but elsewhere, all over the world, the Irish held their own, and in every country where English was spoken, the Irish were a power, a power for good or for ill, a power to harm us or a power to help us, a power to unite us, or a power to keep us asunder.

"What can we say of those Irishmen", Mr Churchill continued, "who, we are assured, are, in their own island, incapable of managing their own affairs, but who, in every other part of the English-speaking world, have won their way out of all proportion to their numbers, to positions of trust, affluence and authority, particularly political authority? Speaking as an English Minister, I must say that on the whole, in varying degrees, no doubt with notable exceptions, they have been our enemies. They have been filled with feelings of resentment and anger against the British power and name, and they have worked counter to our interests, as the years have passed, especially since Mr. Gladstone rallied half the British nation to the Home Rule cause. Things have got better, and a gentler feeling has supervened, but still Irishmen overseas have done us much harm in the past. They have been an adverse force in the colonies."

Irish Influence in the States.

"They have more than once unfavourably deflected the policy of the United States, and the are now a very serious obstacle to the friendship between England and America. We have got along despite all that; we have got along despite a great many things. I speak not only to you, but to a great audience in all parts of the Empire, to all those who follow the Home Rule cause, either on one side or the other. Only think if we had their aid instead of their enmity, their help instead of their opposition. How much smoother our path, how much quicker our progress, how much brighter our fortunes, what new possibilities would be opened, what old dangers would vanish.

There is no final reason for this antagonism between races or countries. The Irish people are by character and tradition attached to monarchical institutions. The idea of a king, not only of Great Britain but of Ireland, is familiar and grateful to Irish minds. No natural barriers stand between the Irish people and the Throne. Here, as elsewhere throughout the Empire, the Crown may become the supreme, central link of unity.

Since his accession, the King has travelled widely and reviewed his fleet and armies. He has been to Scotland and Wales, and he has journeyed to the vast provinces of the Indian Empire. Many great and famous cities have rendered him allegiance. But it was Dublin, Catholic, Nationalist Dublin, that gave him the warmest welcome of all. It is this that makes me put my first question to earnest and generous minded Unionists in Ulster. Is it really necessary for your safety and welfare that this natural sentiment of Irish loyalty should be repulsed? Must the Empire be made, for all time, to stand out of all the advantages of the reform? Are British Governments to be condemned to maintain a perpetual quarrel with the Irish nation,—for it is a nation? Are the British Government to be compelled to govern them only by force as a subjugated race?"

"Are we to be forbidden on both sides to achieve friendship, so full of hope and benefit for all? Surely, at the very least, it is incumbent on the Ulster Unionists, if they take that view, to offer very grave and substantial reasons, to make it clear to the British public and colonies—who are also enquiring—that they are not swayed by obstinacy or partisanship, and to justify, if they can, with patience and heart-searchings, the attitude which attempts to bar the path at once to Irish hope and Imperial needs.

New Centre of Union.

For our part, we look forward to the time, which has been long retarded, but which we believe now to be near, when this island, instead of being a disruptive force within the Empire, will be transformed into a new centre of union, when the harsh and lamentable cry of reproach, which has so long jarred the concert of the Empire, will die away, when the accursed machinery by which hatred has been manufactured and preserved, will be broken for ever, when, from every country where our language and institutions are established, hands will be joined across the seas in peace and cordiality. Then, indeed, will be a victory worthy to stand for ever with Trafalgar and Waterloo. Every part of the Empire would join our rejoicings, every Parliament within its bounds and in the United States would approve and applaud our decision. The self-governing Dominions would draw more trustfully toward the Motherland. The difficulties of the federation of the Empire would be sensibly diminished by a reconciliation between Great Britain and Ireland, and, far wider even than the unity of the Empire, the great dream could be dreamed of good relations between, and the ultimate unity of the English-speaking peoples all over the world. Why should it not come true? Why cannot this great settlement be made? Why cannot we all make friends?"

Canada and South Africa.

"We have done it in Canada and South Africa, and much, perhaps, has been accomplished during the last few months in Bengal; meet the grievance, heal the quarrel, bury the hatchet, link interests, conciliate, consolidate and unify. Thus, and thus alone, shall we be able to surmount the toils and perils which the future may have in store. How often have we been reminded that a handful of Irishmen fought against us in the Boer War. Have we forgotten the brave Irishmen that never failed in their duty to the Queen and the Army? Why, in these days when the Irish Catholics are assailed with so much ill-nature, are they never to be remembered too.

"I cannot help thinking of scenes of which I was a witness; when the heights of Fugela were stormed, when Ladysmith was relieved, on the crest of the hill, facing the fire of sixty guns, in a veritable whirlwind of exploding shells, stood the valiant Boers, and up the Boer slopes marched unflinchingly the Dublin and Inniskilling Fusiliers. That was a struggle of heroes, ranged by fate to die on opposite sides. What a tragedy, what a cruel pity, that such noble breeds of men should be locked together in that hateful carnage. We have made friends with our enemies; can we not make friends with our comrades too? Can we not win them both, and all within the shelter of the great Mother-Empire, which, for all the disparagement of modern times, still raises her broad shield against every foe that threatens, and still keeps open what is perhaps, upon the whole, the surest road of human progress?"

"That is the Imperial argument. To those whose minds are darkened with bigotry or to those less excusable, whose hearts are rank with faction these arguments will not appeal, but we believe that there are thousands of Protestants in Ulster, as there are tens of thousands of Unionists in England, to whom the Imperial aspect of the Irish question will be at least as important as discussions about *ne temere* or *proprio motu*."

Speech by Sir E. Carson.

Crowds paraded the streets of Belfast in the evening, but there were no disturbances.

Sir Edward Carson, in a speech from the balcony of the Ulster Club, said there was no knowing what would have happened if the meeting had been held in the Ulster Hall. The Unionists had cheerfully let Mr. Churchill go to the Nationalist quarter.

Sir Edward declared that Belfast's behaviour had shown that the Ulstermen were orderly and disciplined, which had inspired him with the courage to fight.

In an interview, Mr. Churchill said it was a splendid meeting. The wicked had digged a pit and had fallen into it themselves.

The Conservative papers declare that Mr. Churchill came, saw, but did not conquer. They criticise what they describe as his failure to give a clear idea of the Bill and declare that he will not succeed, any better than did Mr. Gladstone, in carrying Home Rule by rhetoric.

The Liberals offer congratulations on the triumph over the force of disorder, which they say is a magnificent, unanswerable plea for Home Rule.

FLOODS IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

Thousands without Work.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The floods in Portugal and Spain are the most serious, which have occurred for forty years. Besides enormous damage to property, it is reported that thousands of people are without work and famine-stricken.

THE MINERS' DISPUTE.

Much Pessimism Felt on the Outlook.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

To-day's meeting of the Coal Conference adjourned without any announcement being made. No indication was given even as to whether it would reassemble. There is now much pessimism on the subject whether the strike can be averted.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.

The Fourth Test Match.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The fourth test match was begun at Melbourne to-day in perfect weather on a soft wicket before a good crowd.

England won the toss, but sent Australia in to bat. Australia made 191, Minnett contributing 56. Barnes took five for 74.

England had scored 54 for no wicket when play ceased for the day.

OBITUARY.

BERLIN, FEB. 9.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal Hahnke.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Oakley.

[The late Sir Henry Oakley was born in 1823 and has passed a long career in connection with English railways. Sir Henry had been chairman of the "Two-penny Tube" (Central London Railway) from the year 1898, and resigned his position after nearly sixty years' work in railway affairs some months ago. Sir Henry, who was in his 89th year, spent most of his life at King's Cross, where he began as a clerk in the secretary's office. A passion for hard work and thoroughness pushed him on to assistant secretary, accountant and finally General Manager. Under his sway great things were accomplished under the vast glass dome at King's Cross. He was perhaps the first there to recognise that the employee labouring under the lash of a great commercial enterprise has a personality and a soul to train as well as muscles to strain. He took up the social side of "the Cross," brought the ambulance service to its highest possible pitch, and encouraged literary and artistic endeavour. He also found time when assistant secretary to carry out a very skilful piece of detective work. He and his friend Mr W.T. Grinling unravelled what subsequently became famous as the Redpath frauds. The dapper Redpath was registrar of stocks and shares at the Great Northern Railway. A discrepancy was discovered between the amount of the dividend, which had been paid on the stock through the registration department, and the amount of stock as shown in the accountant's books. Sir Henry and Mr. Grinling went into this secretly and found that Redpath by a simple process of creating fictitious stock had swindled the Great Northern Railway out of more than £100,000. There followed a sensational trial at the Old Bailey and the subsequent transportation for life of the ingenious Redpath. That was over fifty years ago. Sir Henry became general manager in 1871, and twenty years later Queen Victoria knighted him. He was succeeded at the Central London Railway by Mr. Horace Field Parshall. Sir Henry was a retired colonel of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Corps and a member of the Legion of Honour.]

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Lord Haldane's Visit to Berlin.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, FEB. 9.

The population is agog with unsatisfied curiosity as to the purpose of Lord Haldane's visit. Interest in the opening of the Reichstag is suspended.

Lord Haldane's hotel is besieged by journalists, who are not content with the explanation that the object of the visit is private.

Lord Haldane yesterday lunched with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg at the British Embassy.

The *Daily Chronicle* is convinced that the visit, even if it is private, is a step towards an *entente*.

The *Daily Telegraph* is authorised by the Foreign Office to state that Lord Haldane, as President of the Royal Commission to enquire into University education has gone to Berlin to enquire specially into scientific education at the universities, but as he is well known to many of the leading people in Germany, he will doubtless have general conversation on the political relations of the two countries.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Lord Haldane to-day lunched with the German Emperor and Empress, sitting next to the Emperor. The Chancellor, the Minister for War and admirals von Tirpitz and Mueller were present.

As an example of speculation aroused by Lord Haldane's visit a statement appears in to-day's *Taeblische Rundschau* which says that important negotiations between Great Britain and Germany are in progress with a view to an agreement by defining the two countries' spheres of economic and political interest throughout the world. The statement says diplomatists are now determining as preliminary all points where British and German interests clash.

PARIS, FEB. 9.

Newspapers here are as much exercised about the visit of Lord Haldane to Berlin. Some fear that a new turn in British Policy is about to take place while others are confident that France will also benefit by any advantageous results which may accrue as a result of the visit.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Farewell in Honour of Red Crescent Corps.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali presided at the farewell reception in honour of the Red Crescent Corps, which has been engaged for six months.

Further funds are solicited for hospital work and the relief of famine-stricken women and orphans.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

A British Red Crescent party, consisting of four doctors and three dressers, leave Marseilles for Tripoli on the 16th instant. The Turkish and Italian Governments have been informed.

London, Jan. 26.

[The London All-India Moslem League has collected for the British Red Crescent Society a sum of nearly £2,400, partly in England, but mainly from India, subscriptions having been received from the Moslems of Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and other towns. Arrangements are being made to send out from London, via Marseilles, immediately, a Red Crescent corps, consisting of two doctors, a dresser, a dispenser, and two male nurses, with equipment and stores, as a small field hospital, for the relief of sick and wounded Ottoman combatants. It is hoped to supplement this effort by the aid of further subscriptions, which can be sent to Messrs. Coutts, and be made payable to the Red Crescent Fund.

It is understood that a serious situation for bankers in the Near East has been created by the activity of the Italian cruisers. On Jan. 19 underwriters settled the claim in respect of the £30,000, captured last month by the Italian cruiser 'Calabria' from the Khedivial Steamship Company's 'Menzaleh,' bound from Alexandria for Jeddah, and the feeling of uneasiness, naturally, was not lessened by the news that the French liner 'Manouba' had been seized. At the present time it is practically impossible to obtain a quotation for war insurance on gold to and from Turkey, and in the ordinary course of events there would be fairly large movements of the metal.]

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN THE EAST.

Lecture by Sir Thomas Holdich.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Lecturing before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Thomas Holdich said he was convinced that India and Burma would eventually be linked by a railway, so rendering the complete command of the contiguous tribes a political necessity. The Hukong, neither the coast nor Manipur, route would, he said, be indubitably taken. Many present, he added, would live to see a railway linking Europe with India, and India with the remote East. The first link in that chain would probably be along the Hukong valley.

Sir Frederic Fryer, who presided, concurred with these views, and urged the importance of completing the delimitation of the Burmo-Chinese frontier. The Chinese persistently encroached where the frontier was not defined, but observed the delimited boundary fairly well.

AVIATION.

Two Russian Pupils Killed.

SEVASTOPOL, FEB. 9.

Two pupils at the aviation school here fell in their aeroplanes yesterday, and were burned to death owing to the petrol catching fire.

HOME PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Sir Harry Verney will move the Address in the House of Commons.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

Parade at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 9.

Before attending the Gymkhana races yesterday, the Commander-in-Chief exchanged visits with the Maharajah of Mysore. The dinner given in honour of His Excellency by Sir John Woon last night was a brilliant function and was held at the United Service Club.

This morning there was ceremonial parade at which all the troops in the garrison except the Artillery—who are out at their annual practice camp—were present, including the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers and the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. The Maharajah and British Resident were present. His Excellency was received by Lieut.-General Sir John Woon and Major-General Mackenzie-Kennedy, and, having inspected the troops which formed in mass, took a salute at the march past and witnessed the gallop past of the Cavalry regiments consisting of the 7th Hussars, the 20th Deccan Horse and the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers. The parade concluded with an advance in review-order and a salute. Immediately afterwards the Commander-in-Chief proceeded to inspect the barracks of the Cameron Highlanders, the Indian Army Hospitals, the lines of 2nd Sappers and Miners, the 81st Pioneers and 101st Grenadiers.

Yesterday His Excellency inspected the Station Hospital, the 7th Hussars and Royal Artillery barracks, the Veterinary Hospital, the Transport Lines, the 20th Deccan Horse and the 108th Infantry.

This afternoon was devoted to interviews with officers at the Residency. His Excellency will pay a visit to the Hosur Remount depot to-morrow morning, returning in the evening.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Prosecution Address Started.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

At the High Court yesterday evening, before Justice Harington, Mukherjee and Caspersz, the [illegible] was concluded in the Dacca Conspiracy case.

Mr. Garth, [illegible] Crown, then began his address for the prosecution. He said that the Dacca Anusilan Samity was started after and in consequence of the visit of Bepin Chandra Pal, and the late Mr. P. Mitter to Dacca, at the end of 1905, before the Partition of Bengal. Lord Curzon visited Dacca in the beginning of 1906. There was a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Dacca over the Partition. The Hindus strongly protested against the Partition and the Partition was taken advantage of by the extremist leaders to prejudice the people against the Government. Mr. Pal delivered a speech explaining what *swaraj* or self-government was. *Swaraj*, he said, meant self-government, freedom of the nation from thraldom of external influences and its complete control over its own affairs. *Swaraj* for India, he claimed, was similar to that of the British colonies and of Great Britain itself, namely, the Government of nation by itself and speaker distinguished his from the definition given by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. Mr. Pal called upon his hearers to sacrifice their lives and take an oath. These things remained in the witnesses' mind. The Bengalis were described in the speeches as percussion caps, the Mahrattas as gun-powder and the Sikhs as guns. One of the results of the speeches was that some boys were expelled from the school, and the National School was started where lathi play was taught.

Counsel had not concluded, when the Court rose.

BANK OF BURMA.

Statement by Managing Director.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

Mr. G. S. Clifford, late Managing Director of the Bank of Burma, writes to the *Rangoon Gazette* pointing out that the Directors were never given an opportunity of explaining any transactions dealt with in the liquidators report and, only on one occasion at an interview of two hours' duration, were they asked a number of specific questions; that the result of that interview appended to the report was incomplete and inaccurate and that he believed that the late manager was never given an opportunity of explaining the transactions at all. He therefore asks the journal and its readers, in justice to himself and others responsible for the management of the Bank, to suspend their judgment upon the matter until, at all events, he has had the opportunity of dealing with the liquidators' report which, he alleges, contains much that is misleading and inaccurate.

THE DICKENS CENTENARY.

Celebration in Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 9.

The Dickens Centenary was celebrated in the London Mission Hall under the auspices of the "Friends Union" with Mr. F. Richards, I.C.S., in the chair. Three papers; "Dickens as a man," "Dickens as a social reformer," and "Dickens as an artist" were read. The chairman commended Dickens loyalty to humanity and his inborn optimism to every student. Dickens had blacked boots in the humbleness of his life, but he gave them the best polish that energy and enthusiasm could produce. In these days of drift and negligence the earnestness of Dickens was a type to be copied. The humour and pathos of his works were not to be compared with what passed for these characteristics in the present day literature. As a reformer the secret of his success was in the perfect sanity of his thoughts and expressions. If his hearers faced their difficulties as Dickens did his, it would create that love that would give them the power to benefit their brothers and countrymen as he had done.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 9.

It is just possible that the Viceroy may pay his proposed visit to the Benares Central Hindu College and lay the foundation stone of the new Edward Memorial Boarding House for the College students on Saturday or Monday week. His Excellency will then proceed to Lucknow. The invitations for the various functions in connection with the Viceroy's visit that had to be cancelled are being issued again.

EN PASSANT.

The Volunteer question in India, as at home, is constantly recurring in the pages of one journal, or another and views naturally differ. A Bombay daily recently touched upon the matter taking its cue from the opinion of a writer in the Home magazine which seems to harp a good deal on the one string, viz., the efficiency of officers. But there is another point which now and again finds vent in comments on the Commissioned branch of the auxiliary service in India, and it might seem that the objection inferred in the article alluded to hinges somewhat upon a supposed claim the ordinary Volunteer Officer has upon his Military title in private life. It may be admitted that the commissioned ranks of Volunteer Corps fail in some respect to do justice to the credit and pretensions of the service. But such failures may be traced in a great measure to the half-hearted way in which the authorities treat volunteering in India. It is one thing to issue a G. R. regarding an idea (in itself a matter of will of the individual) another for official leaders to associate themselves individually in carrying out the purpose.

Occasionally a Government Official, supreme in position and influence, has been found in command of a Volunteer Unit. A recently deceased Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir John Woodburn, when Chief Secretary of the then North-West Provinces Government commanded the Naini Tal Volunteer Battalion and was constant in attendance at Parades. When he succeeded to the higher position in the neighbouring province, he became Hon. Colonel of Volunteers at Calcutta, and on one occasion at least entertained all the officers of the several Volunteer Corps there to dinner at Belvidere. That little act of courtesy was distinctly encouraging to those concerned. About this time Sir James Bourdillon and the Hon. William Oldham, Members of the Board of Revenue, were keen Volunteers. The former had actually passed in Tactics (an extremely rare attainment among Volunteers), while the latter was in command of the senior Battalion of Rifles. Sir Lawrence Jenkins may be cited as another instance of activity in the cause; and there must be many similar cases. In some instances pressure is brought to bear upon subordinate Officials (as in Railway Corps) to enrol themselves, and when a Volunteer Officer chances also to be the Official head or in authority in some Government Departments, there is usually a good show on parades, and otherwise a discipline not obtained generally in Volunteering. I once heard a captain of such a company call a man out of the ranks to administer rebuke in such terms as would have led a Volunteer in an independent position in life to quit the service for ever. But this is not the type of volunteering that appeals to the average Briton.

One of the most prominent Volunteer Companies in efficiency, strength, and camaraderie ever known in India is "F" Company of the Calcutta Rifles, composed almost entirely of assistants in Trading firms, and officered by men in similar position in life. And at the present time the Command of the Battalion (the senior Rifle Unit in Calcutta), is held by a member of one of the old established trading firms of that city who started his Volunteering career as a private in that company. A point is made of this because it would seem to be an unwritten precept that Volunteer Officers should be exclusively men of recognised Social position before the Act. The time has not come when attainment of the position as inferred by the King commission in the auxiliary service carries with it the right of entree into distinguished clubs which even juniors in countenanced walks in life apparently succeed to naturally in this country. The leader quoted from, as already mentioned, deprecates the idea of Volunteer Officers using the title apart from their Regimental functions. Of course Vol IX of the Army Regulations lays this down, and custom out here has otherwise been generally against the haphazard use of these prefixes. At home custom differs. Gentlemen holding volunteer Commissions especially if of field or command rank are commonly alluded to by their Military titles. The question might naturally arise if the Proficient Volunteer officer who has done as much comparatively as his colleague in the regular service, with just the simple difference that he has paid for the privilege of serving his country rather than receive payment for it, has not a real right to use the title on all occasions. It may not be generally known that the officer who has qualified for the V. D. can scarcely have contributed towards the defence of the empire a less sum than runs comfortably into five figures. In these days volunteering is gradually losing its hold on our young men, and it is only through the energy and zeal of a few in a corps that an efficient strength is maintained. Officers with influence to bring men into the ranks (apart from railway officials or departmental chiefs) must necessarily be rare when the bulk of material is drawn from a class with which they have nothing in common, and it is on this account that the officer who represents unofficial and independent communities such as the textile, mechanic or commercial, becomes the backbone of the cause.

Among the numerous indications of the growing prosperity of Bombay, the capability of supporting the huge hotels now in existence must be reckoned an important factor. Or, again, that landlords are able to exact higher rents year by year, though scores of new flats become available; the demand under each head being more than equal to the supply. The ordinary householder in turn realises that expenses increase as the time goes on. Many of us have awaken to one necessity that has crept in our household arrangements, viz. of feeding our servants or accepting as an alternative endless trouble. There are no caste prejudices in the ordinary run of Bombay servants, who will eat or drink anything, under any conditions. A would-be provident housewife who adopts the "dubash system of daily supplies, thus depriving the 'maistry' of the chance of charging anything up to a third more than he pays for the bazar, only "scotches the snake," for kitchen depredations will somehow or other be diverted to the fare before it reaches the table. There are on the other hand some disadvantages in having recourse to the 'dubash,' one being that you pay at the rate of 120 per cent. per annum for the convenience of settling his bill on post date. This worthy has also a delightful knack of charging the maximum rate for everything though purchased by him at the lowest. But the convenience to materfamilias must not be underrated. The vagaries of a cook, if amounting to a disappearance without notice, or causal absence to bury a great grandmother, do not mean hunger for the household. The 'dubash' sees that your supplies get to your door and a bad attempt at cooking and dishing up is preferable to starvation.

To touch upon a point contingent on the opening inference in this para the prevailing rate for keeping a bachelor's body and soul together in a high class boarding house, or hotel, is not much under 200 a month. If he elects to be relegated to the position of a paying guest it may run to slightly more, or less. Not many years ago one could be accommodated even in the busy season in a hotel for 120 a month and, at other seasons, considerably less. In the Great Eastern Hotel, at Calcutta, 15 or 20 years ago for 6 or 7 months in the year one could find accomodation on the top (the most airy) floor for 80 rupees Now it cannot be found at any season for double that sum. How many of us have realised that our resources have grown in proportion to demands like these?

There are signs that the apprehended scarcity of water is not proving a false alarm and as time goes between now and the monsoons the want may become even more acute. In houses where flushing sanitary arrangements obtain any discontinuance means a grave nuisance and probable danger, especially in the more crowded parts of the city. How to conserve the town supply without causing hardship is a serious problem. Streets must be watered, latrines flushed, and supply for ordinary domestic uses guaranteed. One scarcely cares to dwell upon the prospect of a failure of the monsoons for two consecutive seasons in the Bombay district although several years reserve is supposed to be provided for in the lakes from whence the city supply comes. Unfortunately where water is concerned the ordinary native possesses no conscience, and unless measures are taken to prevent it, he will continue to waste three times as much as he uses.

Last Saturday's carnival at the Exhibition gave the public rather a better show of costumes. The clown bevy was a good deal in evidence but buffoonery is, to a great extent, labour thrown away in a large open air show. There was a very full house, the mountain railway scoring, as usual, the heaviest. The closing date is now near. When it comes it is hoped there will be a good balancing up of accounts as a tribute to the trouble taken by the organisers, and for the encouragement of similar experiments in the future. Bombay is not too well provided with the facility for affording a large and cosmopolitan public joint entertainment. The present snow has been useful in bringing together fellow citizens and subjects of the Empire of every degree, and, it is believed, has perpetuated a genuinely good spirit between races who have mingled together in the utmost peace and amity.

LE TATILLON.

CARNATIC AND BUCKINGHAM MILLS.

Half-Yearly Reports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 9.

The following is the report of the Directors of the Carnatic Mill Co. for the half year ending 31st December, 1911:—After providing Rs. 20,000 for depreciation of machinery the result of the half year's work shows a loss of Rs. 6,284-8-7. Deducting a balance at the credit of the profit and loss account Rs, 4,617-12-0, there remains a balance to the debit of profit and loss account of Rs. 1,666-12-7. Demand for the Company's yarn and cloth during the yalf year has been poor. The price of cotton has declined to a more reasonable level and the depletion of stocks in the consuming markets is now making itself felt. The prospects are better than at any time during the last three years. Between 31st December and completion of accounts free sales have been made to all Company's markets.

The following is the report of the Directors of the Buckingham Mill, Co, Ltd, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1911:—After allowing Rs. 63,281-2-4 for depreciation of buildings and machinery the balance available for distribution is Rs. 43,779-15-9 and balance brought forward Rs, 36,053-11-11, making a total of Rs. 79,833,11-8. The Directors propose to deal with this sum as follows; To pay an ad interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share on ordinary shares, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum Rs. 35,000, a dividend at Rs. 3-8 per share on 7 per cent. preference shares Rs. 12,250, to officers retiring fund Rs. 3,500, to the work-people gratuity fund Rs. 3,500, and to carry forward Rs. 25,583-11-8, total Rs. 79,833-11-8. The market for yarn and cloth has been dull throughout the half-year and the price of cotton has gradually fallen and prospects seem brighter than for some time past.

MADRAS HIGH COURT VAKIL IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 9.

The Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Justice Mr. Sankaran Nair and Justice Mr. Ayling sat to-day to enquire into certain allegation against certain legal practitioners. The first of two cases is related to Mr. G. Krishnaswamy Iyer, High Court Vakil, Madras, in which Justice Mr. Sandara Iyar and Justice Mr. Spencer had made some observations on the conduct of the vakil which suggested that the vakil had been grossly negligent in the discharge of his duties and that he had made a false affidavit. The allegations were made in connection with his conduct in a second appeal dismissed for default of prosecution on the account of non payment of printing charges, etc., by vakil. The amount was admitted to have been paid by a client, but having been alleged to be wrongly entered to the credit of another second appeal by the clerk of vakil. The vakil failed to appear and was asked to show cause why he should not be proceeded under the Legal Practioners Act and the matter came up to-day before the Full Bench. The Hon'ble the Advocate General explained the circumstances under which the allegations referred to had come to be made and was still still addressing the Court when the Judges adjourned for lunch.

TELEGRAPH AMALGAMATION.

Assurance of Government to Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

It is understood that in the course of a reply to a memorial from members of the subordinate establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department on the subject of the amalgamation scheme the Government of India have given a definite assurance that the interests of the existing members of the subordinate staff in both the Postal and Telegraph Departments will be safeguarded and that in carrying out any scheme of amalgamation economies will not be effected at their expense. This disposed of the doubts which have been raised as to the meaning of the assurance on this subject given in the recent resolution of the Government of India.

LAW TOUTS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 9.

Mr. Sheepshanks, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, has disposed of the case in which three persons alleged to be touts were charged with having cheated a woman and her companion of Rs. 80. The woman and her companion came to Lahore to file an appeal in the Chief Court with a view to engaging the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi. The prosecution case was that they were taken to another lawyer believing him to be the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced Nabi Baksh and and Barket Ali to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine each and the third accused, Shah Din, to six months' imprisonment

S. S. "PATRICK STEWART."

Captain Tindall Retires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 9.

Captain Tindall, for 25 years Commander of the Government Telegraph steamer "Patrick Stewart," handed over charge yesterday afternoon. The officers and crew, in wishing him goodbye and long enjoyment of his well-earned pension, presented him with a handsome silver frame enclosing photographs of officers, crew and the ship which he has commanded so ably and on board which he was so popular. Capt. Tindall sailed for home by the mail steamer last night.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

It is notified that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 16th February for a visit to Benares and Lucknow returning to Calcutta on Thursday, 22nd February. The party accompanying the Governor General will be Sir Henry McMahon, Sir James Dubouley, Lieut. Col. Maxwell and Captains Forester and Tod. The levee at Lucknow will be held on 20th February.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Jan. 26.

Mr. Churchill adheres to his decision to speak in Belfast on February 8, but is willing that the meeting should be held elsewhere than in the Ulster Hall. The Belfast Harbour Commissioners are unwilling to grant the First Lord of the Admiralty facilities for an official inspection of their docks on Feb. 9.

On Monday and Tuesday meetings against Home Rule were addressed by leading Unionists in 45 towns and villages of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Sir Edward Grey, in a speech at North Sunderland, defended his foreign policy against Radical criticisms.

Lord Gray was on Tuesday presented with the freedom of the City of London.

Cardonal Bourne made his first appearance at Westminster Catnedral as Cardinal on Sunday.

Mr. Percival Hughes has resigned his position as Chief Agent of the Conservative Party.

It is stated that the Government are inclining towards a referendum on woman suffrage.

The three cornered by-election in Carmarthen Boroughs resulted in the return of the Liberal member with a decreased majority.

The Miners' Federation has unanimously decided to serve notices to terminate employment in every district by the end of February.

The cotton operatives last week agreed to accept the manufacturers' terms, and work was resumed at the mills on Monday.

Several hundred London carters employed by the Great Northern Railway Company were on strike yesterday owing to the dismissal of one man for disobedience.

Captain A. L. Duff has been appointed Director of the Mobilization division of the Naval War Staff.

Among the deaths announced are those of the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Henry Butlin, the Hon. William Lowther, and Sir James Creed Meredith.

A ballot of the workmen in the Thames shipbuilding trade has resulted in a decision adverse to acceptance of the 53-hours week or a reduced rate of wages.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has been elected Secretary of the Labour Party in succession to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

The Censor has refused to issue a licence for Mr. Israel Zangwill's play "The Next Religion."

Owing to the continuance of heavy rain serious flooding has occurred in the Thames Valley.

England beat Wales at Rugby at Twickenham on Saturday by 8 points to nothing; and Scotland beat France at Edinburgh by 31 points to 3.

CUBA.

It is officially declared in Washington that Cuba has accepted the warning conveyed in the American Note to keep her politics within Constitutional limits. There are, however, signs of a possible recrudescence of the recent troubles which will cause the situation to continue to be watched with some anxiety.

ECUADOR.

The revolutionary movement in Equador was on Tuesday reported to be at an end. Fierce fighting took place at Guayaquil last week, but on Monday is surrendered to the Government troops without any figuting. As the Government were masters of the rest of the country the fall of Guayaquil is considered decisive.

FRANCE.

The office of Chef d'Etat Major de l'Armee, as the Chief of the General Staff organization of the French Army has been styled since last July, has been abolished, and the officer who since the same date has been styled Cnef d'Etat Major-General de l'Armee, and in whom is vested the eventual command of the principal group of French armies in time of war, is in fact as well as in name to be Chief of the General Staff of the Army. In other words the functions of chief of the General Staff and of Generalissimo are to be combined.

General Dubail, sometime Chief of the General Staff and the first and only officer to hold the appointment of Chef d'Etat Major de l'Armee, has been appointed to the command of the Ninth Army Corps at Tours. He is in his 61st year. He saw service in 1870, and his last field appointment was as commander at Belfort. General d Amade, of Morocco fame, has been promoted to the command of the 13th Army Corps at Clermont-Ferrand. He is only 55 years of age and is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the French Army.

M. Millerand has given further proof of his gifts for organization by creating a Secretaryship-general at the the Ministry of War, the holder of which, M. Rousseau, is to deal with all questions of military administration.

The strike of ballet dancers at the Opera, which prevented any performance of the ballet during last week, has terminated owing to the firm attitude of the directors. On Saturday all the members of the ballet were dismissed, but on Tuesday they applied for re-engagement. They were taken on and the conflict terminated amicably.

The Correctional Tribunal has sentenced three trade unionists to six months' imprisonment for having sent money orders accompanied by antimilitarist circulars to soldiers.

GERMANY.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter arrived last Saturday in Rome as the guest of the German Ambassador. The German Foreign Secretary had a long talk in the morning with the Marquis di San Giuliano at the Consulta, and met both that Minister and Signor Giolitti afterwards at lunch at the German Embassy. On Saturday night he was entertained at dinner by the King of Italy at the Quirinal. Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter returned on Monday night after having had conversations with various prominent personages.

Dr. Solf, German Secretary for the Colonies, accompanied by two officials of the Department, Privy Councillor Schlupmann and Privy Councillor Gerhard, an eminent German jurist, reached London on Monday evening. In conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, he stated that the chief object of his journey was to discuss with English merchants and other business people questions in connexion with the diamond industry in German South-West Africa, methods of cutting, and so forth. In the course of his visit he hoped to be presented to the Colonial Office officials.

JAPAN.

Count Oku has resigned his post as Chief of the General Staff of the Army. Viscount Hasegawa has been appointed to succeed him.

PARAGUAY.

President Rojas last week withdrew his resignation, which he said, was tendered under violent pressure, and placed himself at the head of the loyal forces. After desperate street fighting he recaptured the capital, regained power, and re-established his Government.

The Argentine newspapers state that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Bosch, having sent instructions to the Argentine Minister at Asuncion (Paraguay) to present a formal claim for compensation for the attacks made on Argentine shipping and property, the Paraguayan Government peremptorily refused to discuss the matter. Senor Bosch has now ordered the Minister to demand satisfaction within 24 hours, and it is added that failing compliance with this demand diplomatic relations will be immediately broken off.

TURKEY.

Prince Said Halim of Egypt, son of Halim Pasha, uncle of the Khedive Ismail, has been appointed President of the Council of State. The Minister of Marine has resigned and no successor has been appointed. Ayub Sabi Bey, an ex-officer and a prominent members of the Committee of Union and Progress since its formation, has been appointed Secretary to the general organization in place Hadji Adel Bey. The Grand Vizier is suffering from a mild form of chickenpox, which will compel him to keep his room for some days longer.

UNITED STATES.

Three men and a woman, all negroes, have been lynched at Hamilton (Georgia.) A mob overpowered the gaoler and took the four prisoners out of prison. Their bodies were riddled with bullets. They were charged with the murder of a white farmer.

The opening on Monday at Key West of railway communication with Miami Florida, marked the completion of one of the most spectacular feats in railway building in this country. Key West lies at the southern end of the line of reefs that from the continuation of the Eastern coast line of Florida. The reefs are separated by considerable spans of open water, across which a viaduct has been built. Work on the line, which is part of the Florida East Coast Railway, began in 1905. Its completion will shorten the journey to Cuba by many hours.

Philadelphia advices say that the County Court there on Tuesday discharged from custody the 11 Irish actors and actresses who appeared in the productica of "The Playboy of the Western World" at the Adelphi Theatre last week, and who were arrested for alleged violation of the Pennsylvania Law which provides the penalty of a fine or imprisonment for producing an immoral play. In dismissing the case, the Court gave no reasons, but in argument on the writ the defence claimed that the law did not apply. The players' arrest followed a serious riot in the Adelphi Theatre on January 16, when the stage was bombarded with eggs and other missiles, and the police after a hard battle, in which clubs were used freely and effectively, ejected the disturbers.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

In the course of a recent interview with the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. Shuster said :—

"Persia's salvation rest with England, and England alone, for only England can check the encroachments of Russia. Only the awakening of the public conscience in England can give to ancient Persia a vestige of respectable self-government."

In a slightly different communication to a representative of the "New York World," Mr. Shuster talked of Russian dishonesty and British cowardice.

In reply to a representation directing attention to the state of Mahomedan feeling in India on the Persian question and enclosing a resolution passed at a mass meeting of Moslems held at Madras the London Moslem League has received a letter from the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India intimating that—

"His Majesty's Government has reason to believe that negotiations between the Russian and Persian Courts, which they have done their utmost to facilitate and make smooth, are on the point of reaching a satisfactory conclusion, in which case, as soon as order is re-established, the situation in Persia will revert to a more normal state. His Majesty's Government are unable to intervene in particular disputes which concern only Russia and Persia, for their general policy is to secure that Russian influence, which has for a long time existed in the North of Persia, should not be extended in directions prejudicial to India."

LORD MINTO ON INDIA AND CANADA.

In honour of the Earl of Minto, Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, a complimentary banquet was given on Jan. 24 by the Edinburgh University Conservative Association. There was a distinguished gathering, including the Duke of Montrose and the Earl of Dalkeith, and the chair was occupied by Mr. A. Ernest Warr.

Lord Minto said that it was his good fortune to see the dawn of Imperial unity in the despatch of Canadian troops to the assistance of the Mother Country, a step prompted by no official instigation whatever, but due to the enthusiasm and irresistible sentiment of the Canadian people, the same sentiment which only the other day refused to ratify, conditions of reciprocity which, in Canadian opinion were inimical to the trade with the Mother Country. (Cheers.)

The history of the five years of his administration in India, if it were ever written, would be very full of interest, for in those restless five years the Government of India found themselves at the parting of the ways. They had to choose between insistence upon the continuance of somewhat patriarchal Government and recognition of the development of Indian political thought. They chose the latter. (Cheers) The Indian Councils Act of 1909 marked a new era in the administrative history of India. In this new era a great change was coming over the public life of India. The great problems of India's future were now social, educational, and industrial. For the actual merits of the vast administrative changes which the pronouncement of the King at Delhi entailed the public in India and at home would hold his Majesty's advisers responsible. As a retired Viceroy he might be pardoned some anxiety as to a change in the seat of Government, which must entail the expenditure of many millions. Neither could he withhold his sympathy for the population of Calcutta. However good were the political reasons for that change—and he readily admitted that some such reasons existed—he viewed with sorrow the dethronement of the beautiful city which for over 150 years had been the capital of our Indian Empire.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

The following letter has been addressed by Admiral Sir Algernon de Horsey, K.C.B., to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Imperial Maritime League :—

Gentlemen,—You will doubtless have read Lord Roberts' important letter published in the Press of the 16th December. I entirely agree with the views of that most distinguished officer, and have myself in my humble capacity as a retired officer expressed similar views many years ago. That the existence of Great Britain and her Empire mainly depends on Naval superiority has been my theme for more than half a century, and is now generally acknowledged. But it is an egregious mistake to infer that the safety of the Empire is assured alone by turning our fleet into a Coast Guard service, and thus assigning to it the comparatively ignoble duty of watching our shores day and night, instead of being able to go to any part of the world and to attack any enemy wherever he may be found. The restriction of the Navy to Home Service is also deleterious to its efficiency and discipline, and will afford our present race of officers little or no opportunity of making themselves acquainted with their duties and requisite local knowledge of foreign stations, to say nothing of our having ceased to police the Seas and to support our merchants in foreign countries.

With a Revolutionary Government and ignorant and Socialistic Electors who have not the energy and patriotism to accept compulsory universal training to defend their country, I fear that the precarious existence of our Empire is likely to continue; whereas with proper Naval bases adequately defended by forts—with a reasonably large army and with a population trained to arms—our Fleet would be in for service anywhere. and the defence of the Empire would be assured. The British people should be ashmed to fail in their duty, when they see our oversea Dominions adopting compulsory training and taking measures adequately to defend themselves, thus setting an example to their effete Mother-country.

The safety of Great Britain from invasion is now solely dependent on the superiority of our Fleet,—which by a series of accidents, by stress of weather by being led away through false intelligence, or by great and secret efforts on the part of another country may, quite conceivably, fail when most required,—whereas every other great nation is secured from invasion by fortifications and land forces, without the aid of a Fleet.

I am bound to admit and with grateful thanks that the Imperial Maritime League has rendered most valuable service to the Defence of our Nation and Empire, and especially are we indebted for the great service which it has performed and for the large expenditure it must have incurred in bringing about the defeat of the Naval Prize Bill and thus nullifying the Declaration of London.—Yours, &c.,

ALGERNON de HORSEY,
Admiral.

EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

The cruiser Dido, Captain Adam, left Sheerness on Tuesday, with the new crew on board for the sloop Alert, and called at Portsmouth, on January 25, for the crew of the sloop Odin, both of which are to be recommissioned at Muscat, for further service with the East Indies Squadron. Having embarked the crew for the Odin, the cruiser left for Muscat. At the last moment, several appointments to both sloops were cancelled.

The appointments to the Alert are :—Lieutenant J. L. Longstaff (first and gunnery officer), Lieutenant A. D. D. Smyth (navigating officer), both reappointed ; Lieutenant J. de B. Jessop, Surgeon D. Mitchell, Assistant Paymaster B. E. and Boatswain E. Longbottom.

The appointments to the Odin are:—Lieutenant A. M. Roberts (re-appointed), Lieutenant C. R. Hemans and Lieutenant F. C. Lucas (navigating officer) ; Surgeon F. D. MacIver Campbell, and Assistant Paymaster J. A. Robertson.

The Odin carries a crew of 113 all told, and the Alert a complement of 105 of all ranks. As these sloops only draw slightly over eleven feet of water they have been extremely useful in the work in which they are engaging—the pursuit of gun running dhows—and will be retained permanently on station for police duties. They were originally intended for coastal work and river patrols.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

Departure from Port Said.

After a stay extending over thirty hours the "Medina" left the harbour at Port Said on Jan. 21 accompanied by her escorting warships. A few minutes before her departure Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener and Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief of the British garrison in Egypt, with their respective staffs and Major Watson, aide-de-camp to his Highness, the Khedive, all of whom had been present at Divine Service on board the "Medina," and Mahmud Bey, Governor of Port Said, came ashore after taking leave of their Majesties. Then amid the strains of the National Anthem and cheers from the other ships, the royal vessel drew slowly out of the port. The King, with the Queen, by his side, took his stand on the upper deck and returned the salute of the Guard of Honour and of the crowds assembled along the quayside.

Fluttering flags and the illuminations of varicoloured lamps lent an air of festivity to the otherwise monotonous aspect of the town the previous night. But the character of the visit naturally precluded anything in the nature of a spectacle. The inspection of the Guard of Honour on the quay by the King the coming and going of the Khedive, and other personages which formed the outward incidents of the visit were eagerly watched, however by privileged persons who had access to the quayside, while to the large numbers of people, the great while hull of the Medina lying motionless off the Canal Company's buildings and the grey masses of the attendant cruisers were an object of evident interest; although to the great majority the appeal to the imagination made by the stately vessel bearing back to England the King and Queen from the empire beyond the seas was naturally lacking.

The "Medina" with their Majesties and Lord Kitchener on board, came to her moorings soon after five o'clock on the morning of Jan. 20, but the official welcome by guards of honour furnished by the Scots Guards and a regiment of Egyptian Infantry did not take place till three hours later. Shortly after one o'clock the Khedive arrived in his launch from Ismailia, and without landing went straight on board the "Medina," where he was received by the King. Before leaving the vessel two hours later his Highness, accompanied by the King, inspected the guard of the Royal Marine Art drawn up on deck. Then he returned by water to Ismailia as he had come.

At the luncheon party which was given on board the Medina the following guests were present:—His Highness the Khedive, Lord Kitchener, Kiamel Pasha and [illegible] Pasha, Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, the Governor of Port Said, Mahmud Bey, Mr Cheetham, Director of Ceremonies, Mr Anstruther, the President of the Suez Canal Company, Mr Fitzgerald, Kitchener's private secretary, the Khedive's deputation, his Majesty's suite, and a number of honoured guests.

In the afternoon their Majesties visited the French battleship "Danton." The programme for the evening included a dinner at Admiralty House and a gala performance at the Opera.

The King visited the Cottonera Military Hospital on Jan. 25, morning, while the Queen proceeded to St. John's Cathedral. In the afternoon there was a gymkhana. Their Majesties dined at the Palace and held a reception afterwards. The King has bestowed decorations on the French naval officers, and has telegraphed to President Falliéres saying how much he appreciates the honour done him by the despatch of a squadron to greet him at Malta.

ROYAL VISIT TO NEW YORK.

How the Reporters were Tricked.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia arrived at New York on Jan. 22 from Ottawa, to spend four days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who met them at the Grand Central Station.

The train arrived at a quarter past seven, a quarter of an hour ahead of time. Nobody was allowed on the platform. Princess Patricia, who wore a black fur coat and a simple black hat, was the first to descend from the private car "Cornwall and York." She was closely followed by the Duke, conspicuous in a black overcoat with a brown fur collar and a bowler hat, and the Duchess, clad in a mink fur coat and a dark dress, with hat to match. They were greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the Consul-General (Mr. Bennett), and Mr. W. R. Baker (the secretary of the Canadian Pasific Railway).

After a brief informal welcome, the party made for the rear of the station, while the reporters awaited them in the front. They entered a ricksty luggage lift and were taken to the street level, and made their way through the luggage-room to Forty-fourth Street without a reporter being sighted. Mr. Whitelaw Reid explained the ruse, and the Duke and Duchess laughed at the novel experience. They entered four motor cars outside, and were in Mr. Reid's house, eating breakfast, before the reporters at the Grand Central Station realised that they had been tricked.

The party did not encounter crowds anywhere, being thus far fortunate in completely escaping the curiosity of the sightseer.

After breakfast the Duke and Mr. Reid motored to the residence of Mr. W. Butler Duncan, who was chairman of New York's Committee of Welcome when King Edward VII. came to America. Mr. Duncan is now eighty-one years old. He entertained the Duke for nearly an hour. The royal motor car then went to the Waldorf Hotel, and the Duke left cards for Governor Dix, who is stopping there for a few days. The Duke and Duchess lunched at Mr. Reid's house, but Princess Patricia went to luncheon with a small party at Mrs. Ogden Mills's residence.

In the afternoon the visitors motored round New York on a sightseeing expedition and dined at Mr. Reid's house at night with fifty guests. The function was so private that no list of those invited to meet their Royal Highnesses has been issued. Lieut.-Col. Lowther, the Duke's military secretary, issued a statement on the reporters' request that "absolutely no official significance can be attached to the visit. The Consul-General communicated to Ottawa that the impression prevailed that his Royal Highness was coming to New York for official reasons. I assure you that this is untrue. The visit is the same as if you went to Ottawa to see your friends. It is entirely informal and unofficial. The Duke has always been on the friendliest terms with America, but he will not make any public statement, and in order to avoid any semblance even of a semi-official character attaching to his visit, his Royal Highness has declined invitations to banquets of the Canadian Club and the Pilgrims."

While sightseeing in the afternoon, the royal party visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where Mr. Choate and the Director (Mr. Robinson) met them and conducted them through the building. Just after they left the mansion a little old lady arrived in a taxi-cab and excitedly asked if the party had left. The policeman said, "Yes, woman." She went away, saying, "I've always wanted to see somebody with royal blood. I hope I shall before I die. I am coming back."

The Duke of Connaught began his second day's visit to New York with an early morning walk partly along Fifth Avenue, accompanied by Capt. Rivers-Bulkeley. The Duke proved himself a true sightseer, nothing of interest escaping him. During the stroll they were chased by newspaper photographers, and the Duke finally stopped and posed for a picture. Later the royal visitors left Mr. Whitelaw Reid's residence in motor-cars for a short sightseeing tour ending at the Metropolitan Tower, from the top of which they enjoyed a most impressive view of New York. Meanwhile a curious crowd, mostly of women and girls, attracted by the newspaper photographers waiting outside for the party to reappear, gathered in the street outside the Tower, and it was some time before Detective-Lieut. Funston, who was assigned to accompany the party, and the Metropolitan building employees, could clear a way for the ducal party to reach their motor cars after being jostled somewhat. The Duke and Duchess appeared rather annoyed at the mob but Princess Patricia took it good-naturedly.

Mr. Roosevelt was a guest at a luncheon given by Mr. Whitelaw Reid at his home and afterwards had a short chat with their Royal Highnesses. The party also visited the Morgan galleries and libraries, where Mr. Morgan, jun., welcomed them, and in the afternoon were shown Central Park, Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb, and other points of interest.

The Royal visitors did some more sightseeing in New York on Jan. 24, and among other places of interest visited the Stock Exchange. They lunched with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. In the evening a dinner was given in their honour by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

The Duke of Connaught travelled from New York to Washington on Jan. 25, arriving at the capital shortly after 4 p.m. He drove to the British Embassy, and afterwards visited the White House, where he was welcomed by the President and took tea with Mrs. Taft. In the evening he dined at the British Embassy, and left for New York at a late hour.

New York, Jan. 26.

The Duke of Connaught returned from Washington this morning, and will to-night leave, with the Duchess and Princess Patricia, for Ottawa.

It would be easy to exaggerate the political results of the visit and easy also to underestimate them. That it tended generally to promote cordial sentiments towards Britain in this country there can be no doubt. Though it is not known if the Duke, in conversation with President Taft, made any reference to reciprocity and the recent elections in Canada, the fact remains that his visit has had the effect among politicians of extinguishing any lingering feeling of resentment at the refusal of Canada to sanction the policy so ardently championed by Mr. Taft.

I have listened says the "Daily Mail" correspondent during the past few days to the remarks of the crowds assembled to greet the royal party in the streets, and have been much impressed by the expressions of appreciation of the democratic behaviour of the royal personages. One remark, though it does injustice to the Duke's hosts, is typical. It was made by a lady, who observed to her neighbour: "You see my dear, the Duke would not permit New York society people to monopolise him. They evidently wished to emphasise their social triumph by making believe the visit was a purely private one, and ignoring the President; but the Duke very properly checkmated this move by deciding to devote a day to Washington in order to pay his respects to the President."

No criticism, I repeat, could be more unjust so far as the hosts of the royal party are concerned, but the feelings to which the remark testifies are widely cherished among the public. Here and there the hope is expressed that the enthusiastic welcome accorded to the Duke may pave the way eventually for a visit from the King and Queen. But this is naturally "music of the future."

Several of the leader-writers to-day refer in somewhat piqued tones to the assumption of a portion of the London Press that "New York is Duke-mad."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir A. Earle has been granted privilege leave from 9th February to 31st March.

Lt.-Col. Evans, I.M.S., reverts to the Military Service.

Capt. E. T. Harris, I.M.S., is temporarily posted to Burma.

Capt. Jendwine, I.M.S., officiates as Civil Surgeon at Simla vice Col. Duer on leave.

The following are gazetted as public notaries :—Mr. Mustsadi Lal at Sialkot, and Mr. Krishna Narayan at Hathras.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Lt.-Col. Perrins, Controller, is granted leave for sixty days.

Major Bruce, Military Accountant, has been granted eight months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Badcock has been posted as Assistant-Accountant-General in the United Provinces, and Mr. Taj Muhammad as Assistlant-Accountant-General in the Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

An exchange of service between Messrs. L. M. Bose and J. M Boy, Executive Engineers, Bombay and Central Provinces respectively, has been sanctioned.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonels Ewart, F. J. Fowler, C. M. Crawford, W. S. Mardall, W. A. Oswald, J. A. H. Woodward, Sir R. Grimston Fisher, T. H. Hardy, C. V. Mainwaring, F. A. Hoghton, N. G. Woodyall and C. A. Fowler and promote Colonels.

Major Hurly, 92nd Punjabis, is gazetted Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Clarkson, I.M.S. Bengal, retires from service.

In connection with the murder of late Chief of Mathar the Government of India have appointed Lieutenant Colonel S. F. Bayley as special Political Agent at Sutna and he has been fully empowered to try Hira Singh, Brigbir Singh, Tika Ram and any other persons who may be accused of having taken part in the murder.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Wheeler officiates as Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, during the absence on leave of Sir Archdale Earle and appointed additional member of Viceroy's Legislative Council.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Suggested Basis for a Settlement.

A "Diplomatic" Correspondent of the "Standard" writes to that paper :—

What follows is not addressed to Germany; to make proposals at present would be more mischievous than useful, as it would probably be interpreted as evidence of another access of panic after the scares of last autumn. My object is simply to familiarise English public opinion with the idea of a frank and fair deal with Germany, on lines which recognise her new position as a world Power, and show some sympathy with the legitimate ambitions of a great and virile race.

In the first place, what does Germany want? She requires :—(1) An extended field for her growing commerce. (2) More colonies. (3) Coaling stations.

In Africa, the only part of the world where Germany can develop without affecting existing interests, we can safely show something more than a negative benevolence ; and in this connection I welcome a suggestion which has been made in the "Saturday Review" as to the possible basis of a compact with our neighbours across the North Sea. It is extremely probable that shortly some of the Portuguese possessions in Africa will come into the market. The Republican Government is in the severest financial straits, and would probably accept a cash offer for certain of its colonial assets. No doubt there would be a certain outcry against the sacrifice, but colonial sentiment weighs less with a Republican than with a Royalist administration, and a bargain on fairly liberal terms could doubtless be arranged.

In all this Great Britain must be consulted, but there is no reason why, while duly careful of our own interests, we should pursue a policy of sheer obstruction. Delagoa Bay and the hinterland, if they leave Portuguese possession, must of course pass into our own hands; we can have no other Power at the ocean gateway to our South African dominions. But on the other hand, we could have no valid objection to Germany, acquiring, on business terms, the rich Western African possessions of Portugal.

Angola, with or without wealthy islands in the Gulf of Guinea, would form a notable field for German enterprise. The coast line of Angola is hot and unhealthy, but the interior is comparatively mild and salubrious, and the undeveloped resources of the region are practically inexhaustible. It is a country eminently fitted to supply a great manufacturing nation with raw material to feed its industries. Minerals, lead, sulpur, petroleum, and iron are plentiful, and gold, silver, and copper are believed to exist in considerable quantity in the interior. The soil is fertile, and capable of supporting a rich agriculture. Over four hundred years of Portuguese rule have so far failed to do more than scratch the surface of the country, and it is hopeless to expect any great development in existing circumstances. The authority of the Portuguese is hardly felt over the greater part of Angola, and where it is felt it is rather detrimental than otherwise to the welfare of the people. Corruption and misgovernment reign supreme ; slavery while nominally prohibited, still raises its head from time to time ; and any visitor to the province or to its capital, St. Paul de Loando, carries away with him a dreary sense of wasted opportunities. A strong virile, just Government would effect here not only an ample return for its own efforts, but a durable benefit for the Government. Such home as may be done to Portuguese pride by this transfer would be amply compensated by the development of new and rich producing areas under conditions more consonant with humanity than those at present in being.

A different class of consideration applies to the suggestion that a double deal should be made with Portugal, by which we should acquire the Cape Verde Islands, and the Azores would go to Germany. A glance at the map will show that Great Britain could not be comfortable with a great naval Power occupying a station, like Cape Verde, directly on the line of our communications. But the Azores are a very different matter. Valuable as they would be to Germany as coaling stations, they would, in her possession, give our strategists far less cause for uneasiness, and there appears no solid reason why we should object to this transfer to the German flag.

In placing these considerations before the British public I am, as I said before rather seeking to educate our own opinion than to conciliate that of Germany. There is reason to believe that the Foreign Office has suggested or will suggest, that in the event of Portugal being ready to sell, Great Britain will not stand in the way of arrangement which leave her vital interests unaffected. It is highly desirable that, when the time comes to implement the bargain, the anti-German element with us shall not be too noisy. After all, we have to recognise two things. First, Germany must expand, either peacefully or with violence, and it largely rests with us whether the process is to be harmless or destructive. We cannot sit on the safety valve for an indefinite period.

Secondly, every possession acquired by Germany, outside of Europe, is in some sense a hostage to fortune and a sedative influence. Colonies are not more an asset in time of peace than a liability in time of war. With her fierce energy let loose on widely scattered and extensive colonial possessions, Germany will be less given to the rattling of the sabre, in Europe. She will bea better neighbour at home, because she has more at stake abroad and with every year of prosperous development the policy of letting well alone will appeal to her with added force. Such a result would be well purchased at even a considerable price and would be decidedly cheap at the cost of our acquiescence in arrangements which prejudice us neither on the material nor the sentimental side.

In the meantime, our true policy is to meet any increases in naval armament methodically and without panic, to avoid all provocative demonstrations, and to treat Germany with courtesy, firmness, and good-humour. We shall gain as little by showing fear as by a display of irritation. The best prospect of good relations lies in showing that, while we are tenacious of our rights, and scrupulous in our respect for obligations, we are yet willing, on non-vital matters, to show an accommodating and friendly spirit.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

The Portuguese Legation in London states that the rumour circulated by the press that Portugal wants to dispose of any of her colonies is absolutely false. The declaration of the Prime Minister and minister for Foreign Affairs to the Senate, on Jan. 18, that "the foreign policy of Portugal will be continued on the basis of the alliance with Great Britain, and in consequence the colonial policy will be developed in harmony with that alliance," is an evident proof of the fact. On the contrary, the Government of the Republic, with the decided intension of developing the Portuguese colonies, especially those in Africa, is now assisting in the organization of a new important Colonial Bank solely created for this purpose.

FIERCE NAVAL RIVALRY.

Not for the first time the German Government are seeking to mask the real meaning of their increase in naval shipbuilding by the spacious suggestion that the new programme is merely a normal act of replacing an old or obsolete type of ship ; but, as the naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" points out, in an exhaustive and illuminating examination of the new programme, the new proposals mean "a renewed and fierce naval rivalry." These plans are even more sensational than former proposal.

There is another grave element in the situation. Radicals are talking of a reduction in the Naval Estimates of two millions. The promise has already been made that if the German naval plans warranted it there would be a sensible decrease in our own expenditure. After carefully weighing the details of the new German programme given below, all patriotic men will surely realise that this is not the moment to do anything to impair our naval supremacy.

In his statement of the German proposals, the correspondent says :—

"They constitute the third important amendment of the present German Navy Law since it was passed in 1900. How far this legislation has been a fixed and immutable standard of expansion may be judged from the statement that whereas the contemplated naval expenditure in 1911-12 under the Law of 1900 was to have been eleven millions sterling, it has in fact exceeded twenty-two millions."

In 1906, the first amendment increased the number of "large cruisers" by six, of which five will in truth be swift battleships of the largest and swiftest and most costly description. Another amendment adopted in 1908, besides doubling the annual output of destroyers, ante-dated the construction of four battleships, while at the same time it was determined that all future large cruisers should be of the type known as battle-cruisers, that is, swift "Dreadnoughts." The result is that over and above the original provision of the Navy Law, and apart from the increase in the size and power of individual ships, Germany has already built or is now building nine additional battleships of which four are of the heavy class, and five of the lighter and swifter type. She has doubled the original establishment of destroyers.

THE NEW BILL.

Two problems face the German Government. The vast allied industries which have been created must be kept up, and men are needed to man the new warships, since the older ships are regarded as still possessing considerable fighting value. It is, therefore considered that the time has come for a further expansion of the Fleet, and in the new Navy Bill provision will be made to meet these needs, thus :—

1. Steps will be taken to lay down during the next six years an increased number of battle-cruisers, swift "Dreadnoughts," and a larger number of submarines than ever before. These measures will at once satisfy the desire further to strengthen the German Fleet in the two types of vessels to which the highest naval opinion attaches increasing importance, and will provide additional work to promote the efficiency of all the industries which have grown up under the influence of the Navy Law.

The new Bill will also make provision for constituting a new battle squadron (the third), with the necessary allied cruisers and torpedo craft, thus adding approximately one-third to the number of vessels now in sea-going commission. Steps will simultaneously be taken to authorise the raising, year by year, of sufficient officers and men for this new division of the High Seas Fleet, increasing the number of officers and men from 60,805 to about 90,000.

This is the scheme which the German naval authorities are about to submit to the Reichstag, and it forms an interesting and illuminating illustration of the legal fictions by which every new proposal for fleet expansion is justified as a normal procedure. The theory is that it is merely intended to build new "large cruisers" in place of the "Hertha" class, also "cruisers." The "Neue Freie Presse," no doubt inspired from Berlin, goes so far as to state that :—

"No increase in number (of ships) will be made, but the old vessels will be replaced by new. Germany thus keeps to the articles of the fleet law, a fact of the greatest importance for England and for the entire international situation.

"This is the dawn of the situation that the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill, referred to at the Lord Mayor's banquet, when he said it would mean a great and sensible relief for the whole of Europe. The high-water mark has been reached, and the feeling among the peoples of Europe will again become more peaceable and more friendly."

Far from this statement being true, the new proposals as to the "large cruisers" mean a renewed and fierce naval rivalry, and the present "high-water mark" in naval expenditure will at once be exceeded, as every country takes action to neutralise these ships. There will be no "great and sensible relief" throughout Europe, but consternation as the significance of the new scheme comes to be understood.

It is in face of these facts that the assurance is given that "no increase" in the number of ships will be made, and that it is merely intended to replace "old vessels" by "new." The two types are so dissimilar—the one weak cruisers of little value, and the other swift "Dreadnoughts" of the highest speed and deadliest power—that this is not a case of replacement, but of making a great and net addition to the fleet.

DREADNOUGHTS IN THE NORTH SEA.

As a result of her new naval plans, Germany will have in sea-going commission throughout the year practically the whole of her navy of military value. It may be that the proposed "Reserve," or Third, Battle Squadron, with its cruisers, will be on a somewhat lower plane of efficiency than the two "Active" Squadrons will be on a war footing, and thus Germany will always have instantly ready for action in the North Sea a great force of twenty-four battleships and eight battlecruisers, a total of thirty-two armoured vessels, of which all eventually will be of "Dreadnought" type, with twenty-four small cruisers and a large number of tropedo craft.

When it is recalled that at present the British Navy has in full commission in home waters—Home and Atlantic fleets—only twenty-two battleships, fourteen battle (or armoared) cruisers, with the necessary proportion of protected cruisers and torpedo craft, some idea may be formed of the influence which this new development of German naval power must have on the policy, not only of the British Fleet, but also of every fleet in the world.

It indicates a recrudescence of naval rivalry, in a more intense form than before, at a moment when there have been in this country whispers of naval economy. There whispers will be effectually stifled as it is realised that the nations of the world, in spite of all fair hopes, well-meaning resolutions, and amiable deputations, are on the eve of a further startling renewal of the competition in naval armaments, accompanied by a further increase in taxation.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Desperate efforts have been and are being made in certain organs of the Press to represent the recent seizures of two French steamers by the Italians, and the case of the "Oldhamia," as proofs of the disadvantage which might accrue to ourselves by reason of the rejection of the Naval Prize Bill by the House of Lords and the consequent nullification of the Declaration of London.

These endeavours constitute a complete and audacious inversion of the actual facts, and you would be rendering a great public service if you would allow us to state what those facts are.

One of the two French vessels arrested by the Italians was so treated, because she carried an aeroplane on board. Article 24 of the declaration of London, provides that "balloons and flying machine and their distinctive component parts" "may without notice be treated as contraband of war under the name of conditional contraband." Article 34 of the same Declaration makes in substance and effect all neutral ships carrying any kind of conditional contraband to any port in the United Kingdom liable to be sunk or to be captured by an enemy's cruisers or merchantmen converted into men of war, while article 35 provides that this liability shall not exist if the cargoes are to be forwarded to their destination by any intervening neutral port. Thus, according to this Declaration of London, if we were at war with Germany, and badly needed aeroplanes, as we probably should, the German Navy would be perfectly free to seize all neutral ships bringing us those aeroplanes, or parts of them, while the British Navy would be strictly forbidden to touch any aeroplanes, or parts of them, which neutral ships might be conveying to Germany for the use of the German naval and military authorities, if they were going by way of neutral ports such as Rotterdam or Antwerp, whence they could be easily forwarded by land. This differentiation against us and in favour of Germany applies to all articles of conditional contraband. These articles include food stuffs, forage and grain, even clothing "suitable for use in war," gold and silver, in coin or bullion, vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts, vessels, crafts and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts ; fuel, lubricants, etc. etc. The last two items named are significant inasmuch as they show that the owners of the "Oldhamia" and her cargo would have had no case with which to go before the International Prize Court, had one been established, as the cargo she carried consisted of petroleum which would certainly have come under one of these two heads. Moreover, under the Declaration of London, the Russians would have been well within their rights in sinking the "Oldhamia", since Article 49 confers absolute discretion on the captains of belligerent warships (or converted merchantmen) to destroy any neutral vessel which they may have captured, if, in their opinion, it would be detrimental to the success of their operations to leave her afloat.

In view of these undoubted facts, the British public may be thankful that the Naval Prize Bill was rejected and the Declaration of London thereby nullified.—Yours, etc.

HAROLD F. WYATT,
L. GRAHAM H. HORTON SMITH
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Imperial Maritime, League.

London, January 24th.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," Feb. 9.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "India" with the English mails of the 26th January, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Herbert, Mrs S C
Rattigan, Mrs C and child
Waller, Lt Col

MEDICAL WOMEN AND MEDICAL AID FOR INDIA.

Views of Lady Muir Mackenzie.

A CORRESPONDENCE on these subjects has been proceeding in the "Times" :—Lady Muir Mackenzie writes :—" I think that the Dufferin Hospitals fail materially to benefit the very women for whom they were intended. In the wards of the Dufferin Hospitals the majority of patients are women woo pay no attention to caste or purdah. They are often women of doubtful character, or pariahs, or very poor peasant women. There is ample provision for such as these in the women's wards of the general hospitals. The strict purdah woman cannot use the Dufferin Hospitals because men doctors are at liberty to enter the wards. If a man even once a year puts his foot into a hospital it ceases to be, in the strict sense, a fitting place for the truly 'veiled woman.' I know what life is in the Zenanas. I know what sufferings the women are called upon to endure. If the "Times" will take up the question and advocate the necessity of a graded service of women doctors for India it will be conferring a real benefit on the women of India. If this change is to be drastic, as a beginning let the Dufferin Hospitals be managed entirely in future by women. Why not have a woman deputy-surgeon-general under the order of the surgeon-general in every province in India? As Kipling asked many years ago, after describing what England had done for the men of India, 'But who has spoken out for those, the women and the young?'"

Ruth J. Pitt says:—"For about 150,000,000 women there are 400 women doctors, 200 being missionaries. Thousands therefore must die for want of medical skill. Indian women of the lower class will tramp great distances to the nearest mission station for help in sickness; the others suffer in their own quarters, unreached and unaided. When the time for child-bearing draws near they are not sheltered in their homes as with us, but considered unclean; they are turned out to lie in any corner of a back yard, despised and untended. The sight of the women and babies lying in comfort in the airy well arranged wards of the Cama Hospital made the thought of the vast multitude who are not thus cared for almost unbearable. Medical missions are not only a good thing as we lightly say in England they are absolutely essential but they are totally insufficient and Government could do few things that would more directly benefit the people of India in celebration of our King's Coronation and their Majesties' visit to the Far East than a properly organised service of women doctors who could staff hospitals on the lines of the Cama Hospital in Bombay and train nurses and native female doctors."

In a leading article on the subject the "Times" says :—

The great ceremonial recently held in India, and the gracious wishes expressed by his Majesty and by the Queen-Empress for the welfare of their Indian subjects, have not unnaturally recalled attention to a problem which has for some years past been pressed upon the notice of the authorities but which has so far been dealt with only in a casual and inefficient manner—the problem of providing skilful medical attendance for the millions of Indian women who are restrained by religion, by caste or customs which have prevailed among them from time immemorial, from seeking help in sickness from male practitioners.

The only serious attempts hitherto made to afford female medical help to the women of India have been due to one of three agencies—the missionaries, Lady Dufferin's Fund, and a few hospitals started by local philanthropy; and these, taken collectively, are insignificant in comparison with the magnitude of the requirement—a magnitude so great that it can only be adequately dealt with by a system organised under Government control, even if this were largely assisted by private munificence. The combination of missionary and doctor is no doubt far better than no doctor at all, but there are many cases in which the presence of the first element of the combination would seriously diminish the cordiality of the welcome accorded to the second and would constitute a difficulty to be overcome. Lady Dufferin's Fund is said, by the correspondent to whom we have already referred, to have "done work worthy of the honoured name it bears," but he went on to explain, as others have done before him, the directions in which its organisation is inadequate to the task which it endeavours to accomplish. The pay, pensions, and official positions of his doctors are not such as to induce many highly qualified medical women to give the best years of their lives to India. The selection of the doctors and the management of the hospital are in the hands of a local committee, who sometimes appear to lack the qualifications essential to the proper performance of their duties, who "often do not recognise the necessity of high efficiency," and who in more than one instance have so far failed to recognise even the intensity of the sex feeling underlying and producing the requirement as to "make their building an addition to the general institution under the personal supervision of the civil surgeon." On the other hand, the evidence is overwhelming that a hospital for women, conducted by women, and staffed by women, who are also available in the homes of the sick, is regarded, wherever it has been established, as a boon of the highest order. This is true, as was shown by the experience of the distinguished pioneer of female medical education who has lately been taken from us, Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, even in London and in Edinburgh; and the truth becomes far more conspicuous in India, where, under existing conditions, many thousands of native women die prematurely every year not only from childbirth, or from maladies incidental to their sex, but from medical and surgical diseases of every possible kind, of which the men of their own families, or the women in any other civilised country, would be cured as a matter of course. It is inevitable that this heavy toll of female life must act prejudicially upon surviving children, must entail much premature mortality among them, and must, in many ways, be a continuing source of national weakness. In a few cases, we believe, native women are induced by the intensity of suffering or by the fear of death to admit the visits of English medical men; but it is certain that doing so involves an abandonment of cherished notions of propriety such as can hardly be altogether harmless to those who are compelled to consent to it.

The only effectual remedy for the manifest evils now existing would be the establishment of a female side, so to speak of the existing Indian Medical Service, a department of female doctors to be graduually diffused over the country after the manner of the males who are now employed and who would be available for the treatment of native women, either in their homes or in the local hospitals for women as the nature and circumstances of each case might require. An essential part of the scheme would be provision for the medical education of native women to conduct ultimately among their now sex a large proportion of what would in this country be described as general practice although it would be necessary for some time to come to obtain hospital physicians and surgeons and consulting practitioners for extensive districts from the medical women of England, who may now, in every department of their calling, fairly claim to be second to no practitioners in the world. The medical women now in India do not ask for much. Instead of a system of casual recruits, they wish for a graded service on a fixed principle, attracting competent practitioners by regular promotion and reasonable pay, and ensuring their appointment to the responsible posts. They ask for State recognition and guidance, which has done so much for the men, and they desire suitable inspection and control by a woman deputy-surgeon-general in every province, to act under the orders of the surgeon-general. Above all they ask for the ungrudging support and sympathy of the Government, which counts for much in India, especially in the earlier stages of a reform, and which a great national work has a right to expect. It ought not to be difficult on these lines to lay down the outline of a scheme which would arrest a mortality that is a reproach to the civilised Government permitting its continuance, and which in the course of a few years would render medical help in time of need accessible to the great majority of the women of India. The expense of such a scheme would be insignificant when compared with the benefits certain to accrue from it, and in time it would become in large measure self-supporting. But, as India is ruled, the initiative of the Government is necessary in order to give shape and stability to the plan, to secure for it the support of wealthy natives, and to obviate the conditions which have interfered with the full efficiency of Lady Dufferin's fund. There is a great opportunity for connecting the name and the visit of the Queen-Empress with a reform which might reach every home in the great Dependency, and the advantages of which, as far as can be foreseen, would be unshadowed by any probability of co-existing evils.

LETTER FROM LORD CURZON.

In reference to the article in the "Times," Lord Curzon of Kedleston writes to that paper :—"In your article entitled 'Medical women for India,' with the object of which I am in cordial sympathy you speak of 'terrible extent of the the evils incidental to the abandonment of Indian women in time of sickness, to the ministrations of the most ignorant of their own sex, and of the absence of any adequate provision for medical attendance upon women and you say, no doubt truly, that 'many thousands of native women die prematurely, every year from childbirth.' Having thus defined the evil, you add :—'The only serious attempts hitherto made to afford female medical help to the women of India have been due to one of three agencies—the missionaries, Lady Dufferin's Fund, and a few hospitals started by local philanthropy; and, these, taken collectively, are insignificant in comparison with the magnitude of the requirement.' Herein you do what, I am sure, is an unconscious injustice to the memory of one who can no longer speak for herself. The very evil that strikes you had impressed itself deeply on my wife; and after the death of Queen Victoria, she raised by her own exertions in India a fund which when she left amounted to £50,000 for the training of native 'dais' or midwives, for the women of India. Scholarships were founded and a system of tuition set up in the principal provinces, and the nucleus was provided of just such a scheme as you recommend. Lady Curzon did not advertise the movement; she did not allow her own name to be connected with it in any public way; it was simply called the Queen Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund. But the latest account which I read of it, published along with the annual report of Lady Dufferin's Fund, bore emphatic testimony to the excellent work that has been and is being done. You will pardon me, therefore, if I desire that this need of justice should not be withheld from one who left deeply and laboured successfully for the unfortunate members of her own sex in India."

Commenting on Lord Curzon's letter, Emma Slater, L.R.C.P. and S. (Ed.), writes :—"May I point out to Lord Curzon through your valuable paper that there is some difference between 'Medical women for India.' the title of your article, and Medical aid for Indian women? None are more sensible of, and grateful for, the magnificent, sympathetic, and disinterested labours of the late Lady Curzon than the medical women of India. The fund established by her does splendid work. But this, again, is an isolated branch of philanthropic help, which should be amalgamated with a regular Government service of efficient women doctors, and it is only on such lines that the best results will be obtained from these trained "dhais." That many good nurses and midwives are gradually being trained in India is happily most evident, due to the initiative of Lady Dufferin, followed by Lady Curzon, and others. But for the best training and direction of such native nurses and midwives none can possibly be so suitable as competent medical women, to whose lot it ought to fall to take medical and surgical charge of the patient. I am glad that the object aimed at by your article has Lord Curzon's 'cordial sympathy' and that he will understand that no woman doctor could ever wish to belittle the enormous assistance that properly trained nurses and midwives can be in India, as in Europe."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Jan. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col K D Erskine, C I E, I A, B
Major J W D Megaw, I M S, B
Capt C H Gabriel, I A, B
Mr C R Dun, B
Dr E Fuggle, B
Mr J D Allison, B
Mr A R G Lilley, B
Capt F C Rogers, I M S, M
Major H F Jacob, I A, Bo
Major-Gen W du G Gray, I G. of Vols, I
Lieut-Col R E Pictor, R E
Lieut-Col A Giles
Major L Lethbridge, I O D
Major E Barclay, 122 Inft
Capt R B Skinner, R E
Capt J Charteris, R E
Capt H B D Baird 12 Cav
Capt P H McCleverty, 20 Inf
Lieut W E Davis, F Misc List
Lieut A MacD Dick, I M S
Lieut J H Gibbons, M W S
Lieut J C H Halliday, 122 Raj
Second Lieut L L Maclean, 48 Prs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J H Harford, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H M S Mathews, C S I, B, 28 days
Mr C St C W Thompson, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J M'F Potters, B, 3 days M C
Mr M W Clifford, B, 3 days
Mr G T Walker, C S I, B, 2½ mos. M C
Mr d J A Morrison, B, 1 mo M C
Mr R B Wood, M Cov, 4 days
Mr G D McCarthy, M, 6 mos M C
Lieut-Col W V Scudamore, R E, Bo, 10 days
Mr H F Beale, Bo, 14 days
Col W J R Wickham, C B, I A
Lieut-Col T F Seddon, 19 Raj, 2 days
Major T W Lightfoot, 8 Raj, to 22/8/12
Major H K MacGeorge, 117 Mah, 1 day
Major E W Costello, V C, 23 Punj, 4 mos
Capt W M Macleod, 31 Lrs, 5 days
Capt J A Longridge, S T C, 8 days
Lieut J H G Palmer, 21 Punj 1½ mos
Engr G E Wood, R I M, 4 mos M C
Sr Nursing Sister Miss A Engr S G Donofield, R I M, 4 mos M C
Rait, Q A M N' S I 6 mos M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H W Illius, I M S, B
Mr H J A Morrison, B
Mr G T, Walker, C S I, B

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For taking Detene Esse Examination of Witness.

726-11—Payne and Co. The Bombay Cotton Mg. Co. Ltd vs. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

704-11—Pest R. K. and Co—R. D. Sethna vs. Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim Rehimtoola Little and Co.

725-11—Payne and Co.—Canji Cursandas vs. The Colaba Press Co. Ltd. Nadirshah and Co.

846-11—Kanga and S. E. J. Treasurywala vs. Gasper Almeida and another—S. A. Tyabji.

770-11—Mirza M. M.—The Oriental Bank of India Ltd. vs. Surajmal and M. Jakumar Ragu B and N.

776-11—Captain and V.—S. R. Bottlewalla and Co. vs. A. Fatterle Nopper and another—Bick M. and R.

784-11—Bick M. and R.—M. J. Hakim vs. B. E. Kashinath—Wadia G. and Co.

795-11—Patell and E.—Jamasji and Maneckji vs. Ismail Peer Mahomed—Little and Co.

670-11—Little and Co—The B'Bay Steam and Co., Ltd. vs. Ramdas Vithaldas and another—Mat J. and M., Edg. G. W. and Co.

737-11—Kanga and S N H E Sukhia vs. P R Ratnagar and others Jeh G and B.

857-11—Subnis and G Amirbibi widow vs. Aziza-bibi widow and others Little and Co., and Subnis and G.

877-11—Capt and V Shivji Shamji vs. Chapsey Parbat and others Mat J and M.

885-11—Duph F and D R D Sethna vs. Mukind Sadu Kudulker and others K J Dubash.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

After the Chamber Matter to Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co. Part heard.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	2	1
Same date last year.....	9-7	11
Total mortality from all causes...		103
Same date last year.....		126

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,170	613	30

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Jan. 28.

Indian Army.

The King has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Indian Army :—

Majors to be Lieut-Cols—H G Walker, Commandant, 109th Infantry (Nov 7, 1911); N T Parker, Cantonment Magistrate' Dept E H Morton, 56th Punjab, Rifles (Frontier Force), D S Buist, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, R M Bell, Supply and Transport Corps, H H Dunlop, 20th Lancers (of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), D Herbert, Supernumerary List, H Vickers, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry (Nov 25th, 1911).

Sec Lieut to be Lieut—G M Hutton, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Nov 25, 1911).

The King has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—Lieut-Col H B Thornhill, C I E (Jan 7).

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Departments :—

Indian Army—Col A V Hatch, Brev Col G S Hogge, Brev C I H K Brander, C B Brev Col J W Cowley, Brev Col W B Mullins (Jan 14); Lieut-Col D S Buist (Dec 1 1911).

Indian Army Departments—Deputy-Commissary and Hon. Capt. S. Cooksedge (Nov. 9, 1811); Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut E J Doyle (Jan 16).

Admiralty, Jan. 22.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of May 12, 1901, Assistant Paymaster Francis William Bradford has been transferred to the Emergency List of Officers of his Majesty's Fleet at his own request (Jan 19).

Admiralty, 19th January.

Royal Naval Reserve

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Rostron, R D. to be Commander. Dated 18th January.

(Australasian Branch.)

Sub-Lieutenant Horace White-Parsons to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st January, 1910.

Admiralty, 20th January.

In accordance with the provisions of order in Council of 22nd February, 1870:—Lieutenant Robert Francis Veasey has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 16th January.

The following sub-Lieutenants have been promotrd to the rank of Lieutiant in His Majesty's Fleet :—Reginald Godsell and George Earnshaw Cole Collins Dated 15th January.

The undermentioned Chief Artificer Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet :—

Thomas Williams. Dated 1st January. Charles Edward Welton. Dated 11th January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William Valentine Haybert has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymaster. Dated 8th February, 1910.

Admiralty, 22nd January.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th May, 1901—Assistant Paymaster Francis William Bramston has been transferred to the Emergency List of Officers of his Majesty's Fleet at his own request. Dated 19th January, 1912.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th February, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	8	4	45 p.m.	9	30
Teheran ...	9	11	25 a.m.	3	25
Suez.....	9	12	50 p.m.	2	2

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (14-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Telegraph office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

Ramhormuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should be accepted "post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m., Standard Time, on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Line beyond Borazjoon in Persia interrupted. Telegrams for Behleehan and Sheshter or Schoushter should bear instructions "Post Bushire." Rates to be collected is that for Bushire. (8-2-12.)

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill is :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
S	3	m 11 31	27 10	3	m 5 43	17 8
					5 23 a	14 2
S	4	m 0 14	30 11	4	m 6 24	16 8
		0 20 a	28 4		6 16 a	14 5
M	5	m 0 52	33 10	5	m 7 3	16 1
		1 6 a	28 6		7 0 a	15 2
TU	6	m 1 30	30 4	6	m 7 42	15 11
		1 52 a	28 2		7 41 a	16 4
W	7	m 2 7	29 5	7	m 8 22	16 1
		2 39 a	27 5		8 20 a	17 9
TH	8	m 2 43	28 2	8	m 9 3	16 7
		3 29 a	26 5		9 1 a	19 4
F	9	m 3 19	26 10	9	m 9 46	17 4
		4 24 a	25 5		9 46 a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb.	3 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 13m	Sunset	6h 33m
,,	4 (Sunday)	,,	7h 13m	,,	6h 33m
,,	5 (Monday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
,,	6 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
,,	7 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 35m
,,	8 (Thursday)	,,	7h 11m	,,	6h 35m
,,	9 (Friday)	,,	7h 11m	,,	6h 36m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28-1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20-3m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14-1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 6-7m. a.m.;

Letters from Bibendum to a Self-made Motorist.

III.

81, Fulham Road, London, S.W.

January 9th, 1912.

My dear Miles,—Your account in nine thousand words or (thereabouts) of your latest replacement campaign duly to hand.

It seems to me that what remains of your original car is pretty much like Paddy Looney's idea of Gruyere cheese. His description was "just a lot o' big holes wid little sphecks o' what the garsong called 'frummidge' betune 'em."

Why didn't you spend another ninepence and buy a new car right straight out?

Your faith in that old frame is positively touching. The only item I can't get behind is how many hundreds you will be out when the dear old thing does begin to Maud Allen herself. Anyhow, she's shown herself worth more by a jugful than the mechanical picture they sold to you with her. So who knows you won't some day be able to send her round once more to be refilled.

It's pretty certain that nobody's going to accuse you of discarding things before they have really served their turn, and, for their own sakes, it is a pity there are not more owners like you.

At the same time, I notice that your tyres are getting the habit of discarding you; and it may be an eye-opener to you to know that your brutal goings on are the cause of the whole trouble every time.

You see it occurred to me to have your car weighed just as she stood when you left her the other day; and frankly I was s... how much too much you have been ... tyres. It isn't in your nature to be bri... but perhaps it has never occurred to you th... are very much like children; you've got to put plenty of sustenance inside 'em, and never overtax their normal strength if you want 'em to keep up.

What you have been doing is overloading and under-inflating for a long time; otherwise that offside rear cover would not have burst as it did. Understand me, it's no use your retiring inside your own opinion in this matter, because the arm of my Fact is yards longer than the burrow of your Bluff, and I can fish you out into the daylight every time.

The tyres themselves afford conclusive proof that you have been treating them badly for a very long time; and as I know you, so, I am quite ready to admit that you didn't realise what you were doing.

But you can take it now, straight from me, and keep it for future reference, that under-inflation is one direct cause of the rapid and complete destruction of many a cover; and overloading is another. And if you will bear in mind that I have not written my Inflation Table for the purpose of causing you trouble, and that no tyre should be asked to carry more than it is built to carry, then you won't go short on the length of good and faithful service Michelins can render you. I append an illustration which will serve to elucidate my remarks still further.

Your sincere friend,

BIBENDUM.

What! burst again? Well, you had better get 810 × 100 m/m × — cover.

CHAUFFEUR—*Excuse me, Sir, but if you will give me an extra shilling I can buy an 815 × 105 m/m Michelin, which will last much longer and is far more comfortable, too!*

(7)

MICHELIN STOCKISTS.

BOMBAY: THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Road.
HILL SAWYER and Co., Meadows Street.
CALCUTTA: RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, 110-111 Russo Road, North.
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentick Street.
MADRAS: ADDISON and Co., Mount Road.
SIMPSON and Co., 201 Mount Street.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND
CLUB BLEND WHISKY
ONLY RS. 2-12 BUT WORTH RS. 3-4 PER BOTTLE

STERLING SILVER
NOVELTIES.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 1-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs 36.

Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China coffee complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-4 to 28. Cash Rs. 25-1.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo frame Imperial Rs. 23-4. Cash Rs. 20. 6 5-8in. R. 22. Rs. 19-8, 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in, Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
,, ,, 2 ,, ,, 35-8 ,, ,, 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines mentioned below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or Chronic Hydrocele, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 99 vegetables and 100 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which causes much irritation, burning and pain, are also speedily cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of fat in the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, breasts, other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The person does not find regular exercise and such condition and feel very much relieved, and can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' trial (2).

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Rapid as Meiliorand complicate diseases, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache, nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, bland or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh glands in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effectual vegetable powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCE AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows :—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatic Pills and Oil in 30 days, Rs. 12-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Spermatorrhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 19-4.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-4.
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Debility, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, luminous, glaring pain, shortness of sight, dizziness, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the completest satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any change of constitution. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
CEPOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and excruciat COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Samarth, Mouwalin's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Lane, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers. I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but now will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise same freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government, Telegraphs.

8th September, 1906.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you
KEATING'S
POWDER

Icilma
FLUOR CREAM
ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM
Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless—prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.
Of leading Chemists and Stores
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

VIYELLA
FLANNEL
THE BEST WEAR
for India.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 8.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 5-16	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	85 3-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	27 9-16	1-2	
do. 3 months' hence...	27 5-16	3-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	59 7-8	1	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin....	20·51		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2p.c.		1-2
do. Short London Bills	to-day		
do, 3 months' sight...	3 1-4		1-16
do, Indian Bank Bills			
do, 6 months' sight...	3		unchgd
do, 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		3-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		3-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		1-4

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £235,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.
£555,000 has been earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency reserve.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions ...	£40,980,000	Inc. £2,800,000
Public Deposits ...	£28,200,000	Inc. £ 200,000
Other Deposits ...	£37,300,000	Dec. £4,100,000
Government Securities	£14,910,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Other Securities ...	£29,240,000	Dec. £4,300,000
Notes and Gold ...	£29,400,000	Inc. £ 900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 80,000 at ls. 4 1-8d,

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Firm—Good business done.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 15,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 ,,
Imports ... 9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 5·85+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 5-16 unchgd
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·60	5·61	5·62	5·63	5·64
+09	+09	+08	+07	+06
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·63	5·58	5·55	5·52	
+07	+05	+05	+03	

New York official noon call March 9·21 ; May 10·05
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·33 ; May 10·36.
NEW YORK—

Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	52,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	20,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	9,400
Exports to Continent ...	43,000
Spot Cotton— ...	10·30 +·15
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·00 +11	Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and on Southern buying of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of May 10·13 +11	

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 3-15 +1-8
Futures—Month of March ... 10 47+ 16
Do. do May ... 10·49+15
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... 49 + 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb. ... Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 49+1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. ... Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi 37 1-2
Do Months—Apl-May—London—Done
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...38 1-2 +1-4
Do. Month—Jan.—Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38 unchgd
Do Months ... ... February—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...49 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...51 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...57 5-8+5-8
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone— irmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...61 +3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.
BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-12-6—1s—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Done—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ...14 1-4 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 6 3-4 +1-2d
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Brazlers ... £ 73 2-4 +1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 -2 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M S ... £ 62 5-16 +2-8
ARRIVALS—
"R. Rubattino"
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 1 1-2 + 1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm, very little business, few sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipment ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 16 8+3 1-4d.—Sellers.
Months of Shipment ... Mar.
Tone—Steady—Very little offering.
E A B & similar Crystal C & F India ... ...20 5 1-4+4 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm little or no business done.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 1 1-2 — 1d.
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value
Tone—Firm.
JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16 & 18 C and F Calcutta 14-10 1-2 unchgd Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 16 6 +1 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16 7 1-2+1 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Unchgd. Firm but less doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [9TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
40 Boxes Sovs...	30,00,000	Marseilles	Chartered Bank
20 Boxes Sovs ..	1,50,000	Port Said	do
11 Boxes Bulns.	76,800	London	Mercantile Bank
Sovereigns ...	7,50,000	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs..	7,50,000	do	Yokohama Bank
28 Boxes Bulns	18,62,400	do	National Bank
6 Boxes Bulns.	2,83,000	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	67,500	do	do
1 Parcel Silver	. 2	do	do
30 Boxes Sovs..	22,50,000	do	do
1 Box Sovs....	63,750	do	Eastern Bank
5 Boxes Sovs .	3,75,000	Aden	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY BAIL on 7th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	29	
B B and C I Railway ...	86	

FINANCIA

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened dull at ls. 4 ls. 4 1-8d. Demand, and ls. 4 5-16d. sight Credits. Little business has b Eastern rates are firmer following the

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...ls. 4 3-
Demand Drafts ...ls. 4 1-
Credits 3 months' sight ...ls. 4 5-1
Do. do forward ...ls. 4 9-3
Do. do France ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...123 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...144 3-4
Shanghai ,, ...195
Japan ,, ...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 3-4 for 95 15-16 for the Settlement and closes 1-16 higher as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 13 0
Settlement ... ... ,, 96 0 0

BULLION :—
Closing advices from London yesterday, show a sharp advanced of 1-2d. in ready Silver, the quotation being 27 9-16, while for forward the rate was 3-8 higher at 27 5-16. New York was 1/2 cent up at 59 7-8. Locally the market has been very firm, and prices have advanced considerably closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs	24 0 6
Australian ,, ...	,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	,,	69 13 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,,	70 5 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 140 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 8·20 lakhs bills at ls. 4 3-32d., and 131·80 lakhs T. T. at ls. 4 1-8d. tenderers receiving 21 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last, was 181.20 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is reduced to 100 lakhs.
The steamer which left London on the 19th Jan. and arrived to-day with the mail of the 26th January, brings £190,000 bar gold, £340,000 silver, and £410,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs.	72,50,000
Bombay	... ,,	1,90,000
Madras	... ,,	60,000
Total...	... ,,	5,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 26th January, and comes with the mail of the 2nd February, brings £210,000 bar gold, £100,000 silver, and £260,000, sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills—

Calcutta	...Rs.	3,10,000
Bombay	... ,,	1,50,000
Madras	... ,,	60,000
Total...	... ,,	5,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd February and comes with the mail of the 9th February brings £240,000 bar Gold, £100,000 silver and £240,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	7,30,000
Bombay	... ,,	80,000
Madras	... ,,	1,20,000
Total...	... ,,	9,30,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	15,96,000
Other Deposits ...	55,56,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	35,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	13,20,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	4,16,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	13,73,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	59,000
Bullion ...	.....	49,000
Balances with other Banks.	80,000	.....
Sundries ...	21,000	.....
Cash ...	35,70,000	.....

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	116,16	59,879	56,263
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 8th Feb.	1,027,197	1,095,276	—68,079
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	9,117	7,586	+ 1,531
China ...			
Japan ...	52,513	3,041	+49,552
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	61,710	10,627	+51,083
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 8th Feb.			
Europe ...	77,714	346,980	— 269,266
China ...	3,389	3,511	— 121
Japan ...	290,867	229,599	+ 61,068
Coast Ports ...	13,859	16,926	— 3 067
Total...	385,820	597,016	— 211,396
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	3,639	18,263	— 14,695
China ...			
Japan ...	20,182	23,959	— 15.193
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 28th November, 1911, 7,088 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 22cd Dec. 1911—17,630 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	16,803	164,522	258,555
Central India... ...	7,897	44,026	60,819
Berars and Nagur ...	7,070	38,752	55,797
Berar	36,086	264,363	197,218
Central Provinces ...	18,948	217,545	79,417
Total Comras ...	86,504	729,218	651,806
Dholleras	1,418	9,731	56,707
Broach	14,738	73,127	952
Ocompta and Dharwar...	1,706	16,771	26,326
Westerns	810	8,122	3,945
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	3,501	73,486	272,882
Bengals. (Rajputana)	2,418	14,829	43,342
Sind	2,789	35,137	36,711
Persian	658	1,021	338
American	1,975	54,365	996
Egyptian	48	522	1,022
Other sorts	...	8,018	8
Total ...	116,260	1,027,197	1,095,276

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec., 1911	1,027,197
	1,327,197
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec. 1911	385,620
	941,577
Afloat —	42,950
	898,627
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	394,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th Dec., 1911 ...	504,627
Difference since last week	+ 22,759

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Fluctuations have again occurred in the Home markets and early in the week it looked as though the expected reaction were about to take place. There has however, been a sharp recovery, and prices show [illegible] and little forward business by exporters, the local market has advanced ; partly no doubt in sympathy with Home advices, but mainly owing to a strong bullish feeling in the bazaar which has caused a scarcity of sellers. Bears trying to cover previous sales have been caught as rates continue to advance almost daily. Prices are certainly high, particularly for good Broach, and a reaction may occur at any moment, though at present there are certainly no signs of it. A moderate business has been done during the week, chiefly by the bazaar, and rates are higher than last week by Re. 5 to Rs. 6 in Bengals, Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 in Oomras and Rs. 13 in Broach.
For ready cotton, there has been a moderate to good demand, and a fair business has been put through during the week. Most of the early red-leaf cotton has already been sold, and buyers have now to fall back on slightly inferior quality which makes selection difficult. The chief enquiry is for Japan, but mills have also been buying on a fair scale. Prices are higher all round.
Little or no relief has been afforded to the congestion on the Railways, though receipts during the week have been heavy. The total receipts to date are now only 68,000 bales behind last season, and many people are inclined to increase their estimates of the total receipts into Bombay for the season, basing their calculations on the fact that about 1,000,000 bales were received last year from date to 30th September. As the Broach season this year is an early one, the Dholleras Crop a failure, and Coomptas and Dharwar are short, we take it that this season's receipts of Indian Cotton to date, (i.e. in round figures about 950,000 bales. represent about half of the total receipts of Indian Cotton for the season. Receipts of Americans are however likely to be much larger than at first anticipated, as it is estimated that about 250,000 bales (3 1-2 cwts) have been booked, of which about 55,000 bales have been received.

LATER.

The market to-day opened firm and in the morning good Broach touched Rs. 283 1-2. From this point there was a decline to Rs. 278 1-2 but at the close the rate is Rs. 279 1-2, and the market irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	283 March
Good M G Broach	,,	279 1-2 ,,
Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat	,,	277 ,,
Fine M G Nagpur	,,	275 ,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon	,,	271 ,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	268 ,,
Fine M G Khandeish	,,	256 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	,,	246 ,,
Fine M G Bengal	,,	256 ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,,	239 ,,

FREIGHTS.

The following business has been reported during the week :—
HAMBURG : 1,000 tons seeds at 19s. 6d. for March. Cotton for February was booked at 21s. ; and seeds for March at 20s. 6d.
DUNKIRK : 500 tons seeds, 1-2 cotton garanteed at 20s. for March. A few lots at 21s. for February.
ANTWERP : The s.s. "Steenburger" booked 200 cotton 18s. February, and filled up at 17s. February.
GENOA.—125 tons seeds 1st., 15th March at 22s. 6d.
LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES.—The s. s. "Coxteth Hall" booked 1,000 tons seeds, cotton and oilcake, at from 19s. to 21s. ready.
FIXTURES.—s. s. "ROKEBY" to 2 p. p. at 25s. 6s., dead weight basis, excluding French ports, February-March loading.
S. S. "RADBRIDGE" to 2 p. p. at 25s. 3d. February-March loading.
S. S. "ROSAMBY" to 1 p. p. at 25s. 6d., 6d. extra Hamburg and London, February-March loading. No option for second port.
The market closes firm with a moderate business passing.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Fluctuations have occurred both here and in the Acme markets during the past week, and the market has been irregular. The general feeling is that we shall see a lower range of values all round next month, but in the meanwhile any decline is usually followed by an advance. Crop prospects in India are encouraging and new crop seed has commenced to arrive ; free arrivals being looked for within a month. At the close the Home markets are again a little steadier.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 12-2-0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 11-13-0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has ruled quiet and prices are again easier on the week. There has been little business doing. Crop accounts continue favourable.

We quote :—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 11 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, 8 4 0 ,,

WHEAT :—
The market has been steady during the week and a fair business is reported. At the close the home markets are firmer.

We quote :—
Ready White Pessi.....Rs. 5 5 0 R.T.
White Delhi Ap.-May... ,, 5 6 3 ,,
White Karachi Ready ,, 5 7 0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has ruled quiet but steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c....	Rs.	55 0 0
White Gulberga ...	,,	55 8 0
Yellow Hingaughat ...	,,	57 0 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	,,	51 8 0
Black Kutni ...	,,	46 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
A steadier market with prices about 2 annas per cwt. higher on the week.

We quote :—
Forward ... ... Rs. 11 4 0 R..T

CASTORSEED :—
Market steady, fair enquiry.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... ... ,, 7 3 6 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—
Market quiet, prices slightly easier.

We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market has steady to firm.

We quote :—
Bold ... ...Rs. 42 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market has declined, and there is little doing.

We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 6 10 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	116,260 bales
Wheat	...	84,298 owts.
Linseed	...	18,815 ,,
Rapeseed	...	6,368 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	54,043 ,,
Poppyseed	...	296 ,,
Groundnuts... ...	...	64,573 ,,
Castorseed	...	37,706 ,,
Rice	...	90,723 ,,
Myrabollams	...	34,560 ,,
Cotonseed	...	136,938 ,,
Mowrasseed	...	136 ,,
Gram	...	37,696 ,,
Joowar	...	6,846 ,,
Maize	...	33,042 ,,

LOCAL YARNS.

There is no demand for China and the market is dull and lifeless. Here and there a small enquiry exists in the bazaar, and 500 bales 20s. are reported to have been sold for Bagdad at 8 3-32 annas. Far exchange has advanced rapidly owing to the rise in silver.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—The demand for these goods is quiet, and prices are firm.
T-CLOTH GOODS.—The local market continues quiet but prices are steady. The Home markets continue firm.
SHIRTING AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very quiet. The up-country demand is very poor, but prices are maintained in sympathy with the Home market. Buying continues for July to September delivery, as there is no immediate prospect of seeing lower rates.
T-CLOTH RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is quiet on the demand moderate. Business can only be done to a moderate extent owing to the distant delivery offered by the Home manufacturers.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet on this side, but the Home market is very firm. Distant shipments are quoted but in order to secure goods even for these distant shipments, it is reported that dealers are sending large orders.
DHOOTIES.—The market continues quiet and the demand poor. Business is being done to a moderate extent as deliveries offered are very distant.

METALS.

There has been a further decline in the Home market to the extent of 15s. to 20s. per ton. Our market has also followed the decline and copper is selling in the Bazaar at £69·10, and yellow metal at £69·10.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	8	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	2	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit... ...	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	0	0
Shell 150° in Cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	6	0

Per case.

Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	,,	6	0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	,,	5	12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	,,	4	12 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	,,	4	8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	,,	4	4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,,	4	8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins	3	14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		,,	3	14 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		,,	3	4 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong and advancing.		,,	3	14 0

SHARES.

The market is keeping quiet and mill shares especially have declined more or less with a few exceptions. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,760; Bank of Indias have declined to Rs. 66 C. D; Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 53 C. D; Bombay Merchants Bank are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2 X. D; Bank of Baroda shares have changed hands at Rs. 61 1-4 X. D; Eastern Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 80. In Press Companies Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 135 X. D. New Berars are at Rs. 507 1-2 X. D; New Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 790. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad advance have changed hands at Rs. 595; Bombay Cotton have declined at Rs. 390; Century Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 255; Central Indias, after touching Rs. 1,960; have declined to Rs. 1,935; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 1,237 1-2. Connaught have changed hands at Rs. 222 1-2 ; Crescents are quiet at Rs. 81 1-4 ; Davids at Rs. 412 1-2 ; Empress at Rs. 220 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 197 1-2 to 200 ; Fazulbhais have kept steady at Rs. 270 ; Finlays have improved to Rs. 287 1-2. Jamshed are quiet at Rs. 167 1-2 ; Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 730 ; Luxmi Cotton are quiet at Rs. 140 ; Manockji Petits have declined to Rs. 2,620 ; Morarji Gooculdas mill shares are quiet at Rs. 2,775 ; New Great Eastern at Rs. 197 1-2 ; New City of Bombay are unchanged at and about Rs. 810; Phœnix are unchanged and steady at Rs. 100; Standard have ruled at and about Rs. 1,130; Swadeshis are at and about Rs. 1,275. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 225 ; Bamanklas have changed hands at Rs. 8; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have kept unchanged at Rs. 562 1-2 ; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 146; and preference shares are steady at Rs. 177 to Rs. 178. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 277 1-2 C. D. ; and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 285 C. D. ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 74 1-2. Shivrajpurs are quiet at Rs. 17 ; The Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 73 ; preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 136 and deferred shares at Rs. 133 ; Treschers are weak at Rs. 490. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are unchanged at Rs. 520 ; Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 652 1-2 ; Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 126 ; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 126 ; Sirohi Light Railway old shares have changed hands at Rs. 135 C. D. ; Central Provinces are unchanged at Rs. 37, and Gujerat Railways are steady at Rs. 60. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1911, and in the eight months April to November 1911, compared with the corresponding period of 1909 and 1910.
[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.]
ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY in pounds of YARN Spun.

	Month of November.		
British India	1909	1910	1911
Bombay	31184314	31566670	37483783
Madras	3616513	3346130	3932136
Bengal	2336661	3977948	3803618
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3211469	3039736	3608919
Punjab	839809	636236	672821
Central Provinces and Berar...	2115676	2031834	2344445
Total	43981241	44520544	50675723
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore Baroda, (a) Sandgoon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad Wadhwan, Ujjain, Kolhapur (c) and Pondicherry...(c)	2484057	2600373	d 3033146
Grand Total ..	45746298	47220917	52707878

(a) Incomplete.
(b) Mill closed since October 1909.
(c) Including the production of one mill only from April 1910.
(c) Excluding Sandgoon, Bhavnagar, and Wadhwan for which returns have not been received.
(e) Figures included since April 1911.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.]

		Month of November.		
British India.		1909	1910	1911
Bombay — ... —	(pds.	16877348	19236075	20357589
	(yds.	70743891	78706070	84714756
	(does	71127	79064	86587
Madras ... —	(pds.	592930	626370	697384
	(yds.	1764795	1946150	2353571
Bengal — ...	(pds.	1311	6433	5962
	(yds.	2626647	3293?2	941110
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	(yds.	1364813	1952475	1410853
	(pds.	761188	751163	922603
	(yds.	2791894	2716813	3712186
	(does	2214	6912	7778
Punjab	(pds.	12776	14367	53090
	(yds.	31087	11814	133505
	(does	33	3	12
Central Provinces and Berar	(pds	1147431	1014288	1117009
	(yds.	4245871	3615725	4269792
	(does	765	869	1280
Total —	(pds.	19654210	22000343	23415963
	(yds.	80941110	89272161	96597670
	(does	76449	92689	73620
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda, Sandgoon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kgarh (a) and Pondicherry...(b)	(pds.	1248589	1167775	c900229
	(yds.	4544440	4607849	c3295481
	(does	7014	3088	7233
Grand Total —	(pds.	20902809	23168018	24316184
	(yds.	85585550	93880010	99892151
	(does.	83463	95996	80854

(a) From August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1910.
(c) Excluding Sandgoon, Bhavnagar, and Wadhwan for which returns have not been received.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 9.

FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—16 casks skins, Enrico N Stein ; 220 bales hemp, Hirjee Govindjee.

FOR HULL.
Athenic s—6,000 cwts castorseed ; 21,200 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Steenbergen s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 160 bales hemp, Kiddle Eeave and Co ; 770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts barley, 600 cwts castorseed, 2,760 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co.
Anne Rickmers s—173 bales cotton, 1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Athenic s—2,500 tons manganese ore, E A Willis.

FOR BREMEN.
Wartenfels s—880 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.
Steenbergen s—2,000 tons manganese ore, E A Willis ; 4,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 8,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Croxteth Hall s—2,800 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Sicilia s—200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 302 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
Sicilia s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VARNA.
Habsburg s—100 bales twist, G Cotton and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Habsburg s—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,227 cwts olibanum, The Bombay Commercial Agency.

FOR ODESSA.
Habsburg s—37 1-2 cwts olibanum, J Dossa.

FOR SHANGHAI.
India s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,650 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Colombo Maru s—100 bales twist, M M Esabhoy.
India s—40 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 48 cwts buffalo pickers, E C Nazir and Co ; 31 chests opium, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Capri s—410 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Kirkfield s—1,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Kirkfield s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.
C Maru s—4 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

KHARTOUM CATHEDRAL.

London, January 26.

The thoughts and emotions of Englishmen will cluster with a peculiar reverence around the ceremony to be witnessed at Khartoum to-day. On the spot where General Gordon fell is concentrated the most poignant story of romance and heroism that has stirred our prosaic age. No less than the Crusaders longed for Jerusalem, did the soul of England yearn for the redemption of her lost honour upon the Nile. And the consecration of the new cathedral upon the scene of that memorable sacrifice is the symbol of her glorious expiation. Posterity will recognise better than we can do the vital part which the fall of Khartoum played in the psychology of British history. It tore off the trappings of sophistry and exposed all the moral ugliness of national slackness and opportunism. The news of Gordon's death thrilled the United Kingdom with what we can only describe, in the diction of theologists, as "conviction of sin." And in that moment was born the new spirit which realised the manhood and pride of Empire and took up the burden of duty to the world and its civilisation.

BRITISH VISITORS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The propitious ceremonies with which the British visitors were received at St. Petersburg, are but tokens of the very genuine good will to this country which animates the Russian Government and people. When the work which Sir Edward Grey and M. Sasonoff between them are doing for the world's peace becomes fully realised, the carping of our Parliamentary Pacifists will appear extremely foolish. And what makes Russophobic agitation the more absurd is that intimacy with Great Britain is one of the most effective stimulants to those reform which our noisy humanitarians desire for Russia herself. The idea that a great Empire can be scolded and pin-pricked into a "new way of life" from outside is an obsession of sheer lunacy.

GERMAN SOCIALIST VICTORIES.

The German Socialists have "finished in style" with the capture of Potsdam—one of the most holy places of Kaiserthum, since it contains not only the Emperor's residence, but the fortress of Spandau with its famous war chest of £6,000,000. This is "rubbing it in" very uncomfortably for the supporters of personal government. Prussian obscurantists have served the Throne badly by constantly invoking it in their resistance to political reform. One can scarcely imagine the nerves of the English Court being upset by the result of an election for Windsor. In turning the fifty-three seats into 110, the Socialists have not played such havoc with the other wings of the Left as was anticipated. The National Liberals have lost seven seats and the Radicals three, but the various Conservative groups are reduced by thirty-three, and the Centre by ten. Parties have lost ground, in fact, just in proportion to their aloofness from the constitutional movement. Since the National Liberals will hold the balance in the new Reichstag, Herr Bassermanu's reading of the moral is highly significant. The Government, he says, must "get some popular ideas into their heads."

SUCCESSOR TO COUNT AEHRENTHAL.

Conjecture is busy in Vienna with the names of possible successors to Count Aehrenthal, amongst whom the Marquis Pallavicini, the Ambassador to the Porte, is not the most improbable selection. Hope is not entirely abandoned, however, that the Bismarck of the Ballplatz—as we ventured to call him—may be able to retain office. The most reassuring part of the whole situation is that the aged Emperor still maintains a real authority over foreign affairs, and that he is too fully convinced of Count Aehrenthal's insight and discretion to sanction any violent departure from the main outlines of his policy.

GIRLS AS BOMB-THROWERS.

It can no longer be doubted that the Manchus are making a strong rally in defence of the Chinese monarchy. Their willingness to leave matters to the National Assembly indicates a conviction that time is on their side, and that the Republican movement will be discredited by the excesses of its supporters. The "San-ites," being hard up for funds, are putting steamship companies to ransom—a "ship money" policy which is alienating the affections of Shanghai. According to the "Telegraph" correspondent, "a band of native girls from Foochow has joined the Shanghai bomb-throwing regiment." That should make the Revolution popular in Foochow.

A LABOUR PARTY PRESS.

We cannot wonder at the anxiety of the Labour party to equip itself with a really effective and influential newspaper. German Socialists have command of an admirable propagandist Press, while the cause can boast of little in this country apart from the creation of Mr. Blatchford's erratic genius in the "Clarion." There are pitfalls attending the proposed venture which, to journalists at any rate, are very obvious. One of them is the tendency of the working man to make himself the worst of employers, and to ignore the indispensable conditions under which the most complex of professions must perform its work.

COMMEMORATION OF GREAT NAMES.

A welcome proposal is that the new super-Dreadnought this year should be called the "Marlborough"—a worthy commemoration of a great name, and a proper complement to the great captain's descendant The First Lord. The idea might well be extended. the spirit of Nottingham citizens in asking that a cruiser shall be named after their city is excellent and it is to be hoped that their wish will be gratified. But "let us now praise famous men"—and there are many of our heroes of action whose names have never yet appeared in the roll-call of the nation's ships. The stricken field of Waterloo is already rather thickly studded with monuments, with the "Lion" towering above them all. The proposal, however, that the approaching centenary should be commemorated by the erection of a porphyry mausoleum at Planchenoit or Braine l'Alleud is a worthy one; and one is particularly glad to note that the design will have to be approved by a council of British, French, German, Dutch, and Belgian artists. Such a council must ensure the structure being worthy of its august purpose—an honoured resting-place for the bones of the men who fell on that "loud Sabbath" in June, ninety-seven years ago.

IRISH PLAYERS IN AMERICA.

The Irish Players are experiencing in America, the less deadly kind of opposition to a new thing. Riot in New York and wholesale arrest in Philadelphia can be borne, with composure, even welcomed quite cordially as valuable advertisement. A far worse thing is the settled bitterness which the organization in Ireland is now having to face. Never have the Dublin enemies of the Abbey Theatre been so steady and concentrated as now. However, this, too, is only a phase; and opposed with what Queen Victoria called "the cheerful valour of my Irish soldiers," it will be overcome. Truth is on the side of the Players.

THEORY OF THE MAKING OF NEW WORLDS.

The theory of the making of new worlds through the collision of dead suns is not, perhaps, quite new to students of celestial mechanics; but never, surely, has it been more vividly explained than by Professor Bickerton at the Royal Institution. It does not, of course, overthrow the conception of the heavens as a unified whole, for even perturbations so gigantic as these may be in accordance with law. It merely adds one more "problem of three bodies" to Newton's immortal, and very different, one. And, if it connotes activities so vast as to be beyond our mental grasp, is not all astronomy full of similarly wonderful and benumbing conceptions!

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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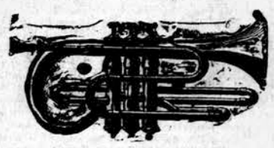

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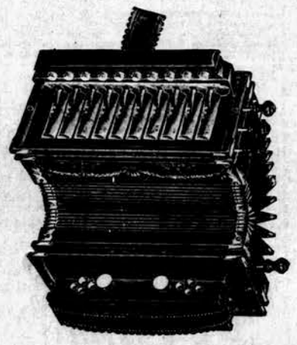

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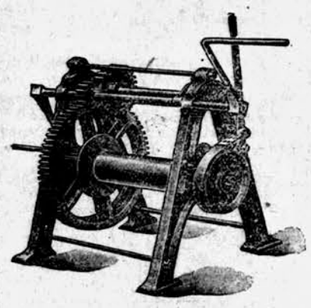

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